

Saigon's Forces Start Offensive Near Tay Ninh

SAIGON, March 16 (AP)—Hundreds of South Vietnamese infantrymen supported by bombers and artillery launched a counter-offensive today along the Cambodian border, 50 miles west of Saigon, reports said.

The objective was to recapture half a dozen villages and hamlets in the southern flank of a threatened provincial capital, Tay Ninh. The task force met heavy resistance.

The field reports said that South Vietnamese bombers attacked North Vietnamese forces who took shelter in civilian homes of one village and struck North Vietnamese artillery positions along the border. The reports said that many of about 1,000 refugees caught in a cross fire between the North and South Vietnamese forces were killed or wounded while fleeing across rice paddies.

There was no firm count of the casualties.

Meanwhile, the South Vietnamese command moved the Central Highlands headquarters to the coast. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said almost all the Americans in the highlands were evacuated because of expected North Vietnamese drives in the region. Sources said the cutting of vital highways linking Pleiku to the sea and a buildup of North Vietnamese forces in the area forced the South Vietnamese command to shift the headquarters to Nha Trang, a city on the South China Sea, 200 miles northeast of Saigon.

It was the first time during the war that one of South Vietnam's four regional military headquarters had been moved. The U.S. Embassy spokesman said 27 Americans were evacuated from Pleiku, Kontum and Quang Duc Provinces "as a precautionary, temporary measure." He said the evacuees included U.S. Embassy employees and missionaries. Heavy fighting is raging in the highlands.

Shelling Is Lighter
In Cambodia, insurgent shelling of Phnom Penh's airfield, dropped to the lowest level in weeks today following the government's recapture of a key position along the "rocket belt," the area from which the rebels launched the rockets. However, nearly 20 rockets landed near the American Embassy for the second day in a row.

Meanwhile, military sources said Khmer Rouge insurgents maintained heavy pressure against the last government-held position on the lower Mekong River, a naval base at Neak Luong. France yesterday reduced its embassy in Phnom Penh to consulate status and Singapore evacuated all of its diplomats, informed sources said.

On Friday, Australia became the last of the major powers to announce that it was withdrawing its forces from Cambodia. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Burmese Claim Red Chiefs Slain

RANGOON, March 16 (AP)—The two top leaders of Burma's Communist party have been killed by government troops, the state radio announced today.

The radio said that the two leaders, Chairman Thakin Zin and Secretary-General Thakin Ohn, were killed in an operation yesterday against Communist rebels in the Pegu Yoma Mountains of central Burma. The radio gave no details of the operation.

The Communist party is the largest and strongest of the various rebel groups operating against the government. Political observers in Rangoon said that the deaths of the two men could lead to the eradication of Communist activities in central Burma, but that Communist activity probably will continue in the border area as long as the rebels there continue to receive aid from China.

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WP)—A federal investigation of why oil prices rose so rapidly in the United States at the height of the Arab oil embargo has uncovered a conspiracy by businessmen and organized criminals to overcharge electric power companies, hospitals, schools and consumers by anywhere from \$1 billion to \$3 billion.

Grand juries have been convened in Jacksonville, Fla., New York and Los Angeles to examine charges that importers and suppliers falsified customs documents and set up dummy corporations to double and triple the price of oil during the embargo. Grand juries may also be convened in Houston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston as the conspiracies continue to be unraveled and evidence of illegalities mounts.

"This is the biggest investigation of this kind we've ever had," said Robert Dillenzio of the U.S. Customs Service, one of two federal agencies spearheading the probe into illegal oil pricing. "It is our No. 1 priority right now in fraud investigations."



Portuguese Communists defied damp weather to hold rally in Lisbon yesterday.

As Kissinger Returns

Israel Clears New Phase in Talks

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, March 16 (NYT)—Talks between Israeli leaders and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger resumed here tonight after the Cabinet approved the Israeli negotiating team to continue its efforts to reach a new Sinai agreement with Egypt.

During a four-hour session this morning, the full Cabinet heard a detailed report on the negotiations from Premier Yitzhak Rabin and his two colleagues on the negotiating team, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

Although the ministers were said to be "less than happy" with

the reportedly meager political concessions offered by Egypt so far, the Cabinet issued a communiqué announcing that it had "authorized the Israeli team to continue negotiations on the basis of decisions taken by the Cabinet."

Formally, the Cabinet has so far only approved an Israeli proposal for a modest withdrawal of 20 to 30 miles from the present Sinai cease-fire line—a proposal that was rejected by Egypt even before the latest round of negotiations began.

But in fact, according to Israeli officials, the negotiating team is exploring the possibility of much deeper Israeli with-

drawals, including the strategic Sinai mountain passes and the oil fields at Abu Judeia, in exchange for political concessions by Egypt.

An Israeli official said that the Cabinet's action today in effect legitimized these explorations and opened the way for a more intensive round of negotiations in the coming week.

American officials traveling with Mr. Kissinger also interpreted the Cabinet's decision as a green light for further negotiations.

Despite the gap that separates the Israeli and Egyptian positions on a new agreement, both American and Israeli officials said privately today that they remain optimistic that a compromise can be reached. The officials also emphasized that, despite Mr. Kissinger's week of shuffling between Cairo and Jerusalem, the negotiations are just now entering the practical stage.

The hard bargaining begins this week, an Israeli official said. "By the end of it, we should know whether we are going to have an agreement."

Military Issues

There are said to be broad, if still informal, areas of agreement on the strictly military issues, such as the demilitarization of the area to be evacuated by the Israelis, the creation of widened buffer zones and the role of the UN.

But differences remain over what sort of political commitments and concessions Egypt is prepared to give in exchange for a major Israeli withdrawal.

Mr. Kissinger arrived in Israel this afternoon from Amman, where he had held several hours of discussions with King Hussein last night and this morning.

Aristotle Onassis, 69, Is Dead, Built an Empire on Shipping

PARIS, March 16 (NYT)—Aristotle Onassis, 69, the Greek shipping magnate, died yesterday at the American Hospital in nearby Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Mr. Onassis was brought to the hospital by special plane from Athens Feb. 7 and underwent an operation to remove his gall bladder two days later. Although the operation was successful, he was also suffering from myasthenia gravis, a debilitating neurological disease, which had affected his heart.

Maurice Mercadier, one of his physicians, said death was due to bronchial pneumonia, which "resisted all antibiotics."

Mr. Onassis had been receiving cortisone treatment which, the doctor said, lowered his resistance to infection and made the pneumonia "uncontrollable."

Mrs. Onassis, 46, the former Jacqueline Kennedy, was in New York when her husband died. She arrived in Paris today. Mr. Onassis had not left the hospital since he arrived five weeks ago.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Communist Gain Seen Portuguese Expected To Form New Cabinet

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, March 16 (NYT)—The Portuguese government was understood today to have resigned in preparation for a new cabinet alignment reflecting the country's sharp leftward trend since Tuesday.

The new ministers are to be announced in the next day or so, with added weight expected to be given to the Communist party and its allies and a possible downgrading of the moderate parties that have formed a coalition with the Communists up to now.

Keeping up his offensive against the center and right, Communist party secretary-general Alvaro Cunhal suggested today at a party rally that the Popular Democratic party, the major centrist formation in the country, may have been implicated in the military plot that was smashed Tuesday, precipitating the country toward the left. Mr. Cunhal called on the Popular Democrats to "make clear" whether they had had any role in the plot.

Spínola in Brazil
[Antonio de Spínola, the former Portuguese president, has been granted political asylum in Brazil. He arrived last night at Viracopos International Airport, 60 miles from São Paulo, with his wife, 16 Portuguese military officers and another associate.]

[The exiled general and his party were flown to the city by a special government aircraft. Tight security surrounded his arrival and he did not talk to newsmen. One of the conditions of asylum is that he and his group will refrain from political activity and statements, the Associated Press reported.]

[Gen. Spínola landed in Rio de Janeiro Friday night on an Iberian Airlines flight but was refused admission because no diplomatic request had been made for asylum. The Portuguese party stayed aboard during three hours of negotiations, then went on to Buenos Aires, staying overnight there while an asylum request was processed.]

Nationalism
The role of the government and of the parties has assumed considerably less importance since the formation Tuesday night of a High Council of the Revolution just after the abortive end of the uprising apparently led by Gen. Spínola and some of his officers.

The 24-member council, all officers with definite left leanings, with the possible exception of President Francisco de Costa Gomes, took over the direction of policy without consulting anyone and with a speed that has left the Portuguese giddy, some with exhilaration, others with deep fright.

The banking and insurance companies, which were the mainstays of the economy, were completely unprepared for the government and the Communist party had not collaborated in such a plot.

Flight Into Exile
Gen. Spínola, his wife and the 16 officers fled Portugal for Spain's Talavera la Real Air Force Base, then went to South America on a commercial airliner, which landed at Rio, Buenos Aires and then São Paulo, Brazil, yesterday in quest of asylum for the group. This reporter was the only newsmen aboard the DC-10 from Rio to Buenos Aires.

The handwritten statement said that the Portuguese Communist party and its allies had turned over to Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves a list of 600 top officers, including Gen. Spínola, and 1,000 civilians "linked to the economy of the nation and to the present political system" who would be "eliminated" last Wednesday night.

It said that the operation was to be conducted by the Communists with the approval of the government and security forces. The list of victims was approved by President Francisco de Costa Gomes.

Mr. Brezhnev will attend the opening of the Hungarian congress tomorrow, when he will be joined by party leaders of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland. They are due by air tomorrow morning.

Despite his reappearance, rumors about Mr. Brezhnev's health have persisted. But his visit to Hungary and other official activities in Moscow in the last few weeks were seen as clear evidence that he was again fully in control.

Witnesses at the Budapest railroad station nevertheless noted his fatigued appearance. He strolled haltingly alongside groups of youngsters standing outside the station door. He was smiling and animated but seemed slower in his movements than in the past.

About 3,000 persons were at the station, many waving paper flags and holding placards. There were no speeches at the brief and subdued ceremony.



TO EXILE—Gen. Antonio de Spínola in Spanish airliner during stop at Buenos Aires. Spínola flew on to São Paulo.

Spinola Says He Backed Coup to Bar Massacre

By Dennis Redmont

BUENOS AIRES, March 16 (AP)—Exiled Portuguese officers said they tried to topple Lisbon's leftist regime last week because they had learned of Communist-inspired and government-approved plans to slaughter 1,500 civilians and military men in an operation code-named Big Easter Killing.

A statement by a spokesman for the 16 officers, who went into exile with Gen. Antonio de Spínola, a former Portuguese president, was handed to this reporter aboard a plane between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. It was given out with the approval of the 64-year-old general before he promised Brazilian authorities, who granted him political asylum, that he would refrain from political activity.

The statement, for which there was no independent confirmation, was the only explanation given by Gen. Spínola and his officers regarding Tuesday's revolt, which flamed for lack of support.

A senior official in Lisbon said that the allegations were completely untrue and that the government and the Communist party had not collaborated in such a plot.

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Kadar Greet Brezhnev on Hungary Trip

BUDAPEST, March 16 (Reuters)—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev arrived in Budapest tonight to attend a Hungarian Communist congress and to confer with East European leaders, including Mr. Brezhnev, 68, appeared in good health, although tired, as he stepped from the Moscow-Budapest express after a 11 1/2-day journey. He was greeted by the Hungarian party's first secretary, János Kádár.

The Soviet party general secretary is making his first trip abroad since reappearing in public Feb. 13 after a seven-week absence that led to rumors about his health and political future. Soviet officials said only that he had a cold.

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Where else?

Public, Private Stances in Europe

Israel Assesses Its Support
In West as Strains Continue

By John M. Goshko

JERUSALEM, March 16 (WP).—Ever since the 1973 October war, diplomats and editorialists have cited the outwardly deteriorating relations between Israel and Western Europe as the prime example of how the Arab world has forced Israel into a position of diplomatic isolation.

The strains between Europe and Israel in recent months seem reminiscent of the prediction made by the Israeli humorist, Ephraim Kishon, during the earlier six-day war of 1967.

Mr. Kishon described how Israel would lose the love and admiration of the world by defeating the Arabs instead of enabling foreign humanitarians to write heartbreaking obituaries of the Jewish state. In the opinion of the Israelis, that is exactly what happened when Western Europe is concerned.

After its battlefield successes in 1967, Israel no longer seemed like the underdog in the Middle East. And some European governments appeared to take this as a sign of absorption from the sense of guilt and obligation that the Nazi holocaust had caused them to feel toward Israel.

Flight of Palestinians

Some European leaders began to show a genuine and growing concern for the plight of the Palestinian refugees. They began to question whether support for Israel was in accord with their own national interests. What all this meant became evident when the October war led to the Arab oil embargo and the world energy crisis.

Spurred by visions of a Europe without gasoline for automobiles and homes without heat, they hastily adopted what is known in Common Market circles as the "oil-in-time" resolution. Officials privately concede that it was an unabashed attempt to appease Arab opinion by calling on Israel to meet almost every Arab demand short of giving up its own existence.

Since then, relations between Israel and Western Europe have appeared to be plunging toward their lowest point. European governments, either individually or collectively through the Common Market, have sided with Israel in its demand for recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization and creation of an independent Palestinian state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Those who are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have resisted efforts by the United States to encourage military support for Israel within NATO. In fact, some NATO members such as France and Britain are selling arms and materiel to the Arab countries.

Almost every week brings some sign of European-Israeli tensions. Within the last month, several countries, notably France and Britain, were accused of discriminating against Jewish banks and businesses.

Shooting Match

And, three weeks ago, a meeting of the Socialist International in West Berlin produced a shouting match between former Israeli Premier Golda Meir and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The result has been to create a feeling of bitterness by the Israeli public toward Western Europe. Israelis seem convinced that the European governments are willing to sacrifice Israel to insure their oil supplies and to profit from the flow of oil revenues into the Arab world.

Yet this pessimism is not shared by the Israeli government. Although they are not exactly happy about the policies being pursued by European Israeli officials and diplomats say that there is a difference between the public postures of these governments and what actually happens behind the scenes.

There is plenty of evidence to show that, while the Europeans feel compelled to tread warily around the Arabs, they are still a long way from the point where they would stand aside and acquiesce in the dissolution of the Jewish state.

"That, plus the memory of the

mass murder of European Jewry, has caused the European governments to set limits to their leaning toward the Arab side. This was made most evident during the recent UN special debate on the Palestine question.

Almost without exception, the Europeans agreed with the decision to hold the debate and to allow the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, to address the General Assembly. Similarly, the majority went against Israel's wishes and spoke out for creation of a Palestinian state. But the Arabs were able to muster almost no European support for their resolution implying that Israel would have to disappear and be merged into a secular state.

Similarly, Israeli officials point out that a trace of the old warmth in their relations with Europe has been returning as many of the fears and uncertainties originally generated by the energy crisis lessen.

Essentially, Israeli officials and neutral diplomats describe the present state of Israel's relations with the major European countries in this way:

FRANCE

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has continued the policy set by his late predecessors, Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou, of keeping France the closest friend of the Arabs in the Western camp. Officially, this means that relations between Israel and France continue to be very strained and difficult.

Privately, however, Israeli sources say that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has toned down and softened some of the sharper edges of French policy, which under Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou were regarded here as having almost overtly anti-Semitic overtones. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, these sources add, has sought to make it clear that in spite of differences France fully supports Israel's right to a secure existence.

WEST GERMANY

As the country whose guilt under the Nazi regime is the subject of a "special relationship" with Israel, West Germany outwardly has moved further than any other country away from Israel. Even before the energy crisis former Chancellor Willy Brandt was trying to disentangle Bonn from the "special relationship" and establish a policy of Middle Eastern neutrality.

However, the present government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is regarded here as basically in Israel's corner, even though Bonn's dependence on Middle Eastern oil has caused it to play down its sentiments and make certain obeisances to the Arabs. The Israelis feel that in any real crunch, Germany's Nazi past will leave it no option other than to support Israel.

BRITAIN

Like the Schmidt government, Harold Wilson's Labor government is regarded as essentially a friend, but one that must maintain a low profile because of its present need for Arab oil. The feeling here is that if the Labor government remains in office and if Britain's stake in the North Sea oil fields leads to increasing self-sufficiency, London will become more open in its support for Israel.

"The Israeli concern is that the Conservative party might return to power. Mr. Wilson's predecessor, former Prime Minister Edward Heath, and his foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, were regarded as only slightly behind France in their bias toward the Arabs. There now is concern here over the fact that the foreign policy spokesman in the new Tory shadow cabinet, Reginald Maudling, is also regarded as pro-Arab.

THE NETHERLANDS

Before the 1973 war, the Dutch were the staunchest friends of Israel within the Common Market, and they were punished for this when the Arabs singled them out as the chief victim of the oil embargo. Since then, the Dutch have been more circumspect and have been along with various Common Market declarations and policies disliked by Israel.

Nevertheless, the basic Dutch support for Israel is known to remain strong. Lately the Netherlands has been bolder in expressing this support. Last week, for example, Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep abruptly postponed an important visit to Saudi Arabia to protest the Saudis' refusal to grant a visa to a Dutch Jewish journalist assigned to cover Mr. van der Stoep's trip.

SCANDINAVIA

Along with the Netherlands, the Israelis regard their strongest European support as coming from Norway, Denmark and, to lesser extent, Sweden. Their reservations about Sweden center chiefly on Premier Olof Palme, who has been critical of Israeli reprisal raids.

As to the others, Denmark is ranked just behind the Netherlands as Israel's best friend in the Common Market. And Norway, which is not in the community, is considered by many Israeli officials as Israel's best friend anywhere. Norway also is expected to achieve energy self-sufficiency from North Sea oil. Officials note that the more independent a country is in this respect the freer it seems to be in expressing its feelings about the Middle East.



BATTLE BOUND—Saigon troops waiting to be flown to join fight for Ban Me Thout.

Desire for Peace in Cambodia
Outweighs Fear of Massacre

By David A. Andelman

PHNOM PENH, March 16 (NYT).—Early on the morning of Jan. 1, soon after the Communist-led insurgents' offensive of the dry season began, their troops rolled through the village of Khleung Sbek, 15 miles north-west of Phnom Penh.

They took most of the able-bodied males down to the age of 13, including all the men of the Ly family. Ly El, 37, was a fisherman. His wife, Ly Mas, 28, believes he was impressed into the Khmer Rouge's military

forces. With her 2-year-old son, she fled south toward the government lines.

Ultimately two-thirds of the village joined Mrs. Ly Mas, including her sister, Ly Mary and Ly Nom. Now they live in a decaying refugee camp five miles closer to Phnom Penh in a gully beside Route 5. Since all their husbands are gone, they are awaiting the end of the fighting to pick up the threads of their lives. But they do not voice any concern about such issues as the shape of a peace or possible postwar reprisals.

In numerous interviews in refugee camps and homes in the capital and its environs, those who have seen both sides of the conflict said that they would prefer to take their chances on peace, although there are others—government officials, relief workers and some Western diplomats—who fear a bloodbath if the insurgents take control.

Wants to Return

Mrs. Ly Mas would like to see the end of the war so she can return to her village and pick up her life.

There are no reliable statistics on families separated by the conflict but the capital alone is swollen by more than a million refugees.

Tun Thai, who is from Kompong Thom, has twice come to Phnom Penh on a Khmer Rouge "passport." Two years ago, he decided to stay.

In some Khmer Rouge territory such passports are still used to allow the limited contact that is necessary between the two sides—for some commerce, medical treatment and black market transactions.

For those such as Tun Thai, it is simply a passport to a better life. However, he said in the small house built with money he won in the state lottery, he would like to return to his old village so his wife could visit her parents.

Asked about possible reprisals by the insurgents if they win, he nodded his head and said, "I think they will have some killed, but just some. There will be no major bloodshed, not in the villages."

An American diplomat whose views do not necessarily reflect those of the embassy said, "I just don't see a bloodbath in the country as a whole. But I do think there will be a lot of official Phnom Penh they will want to get rid of."

2 U.K. Dailies Costlier

LONDON, March 16 (AP).—The Daily Telegraph and Daily Mail, two of Britain's eight national dailies, will raise their prices tomorrow they announced. The Telegraph will go from 6 to 7 pence (about 17 cents), the Mail from 5 to 6 pence.

Saigon Starts
Drive Near
Tay Ninh City

(Continued from Page 1)

the first nation to close down a Phnom Penh embassy. Diplomatic sources pointed out that the closure did not mean that Australia was breaking relations with the Lon Nol government.

French Move

Informed sources said that France downgraded its representation to consulate level because it feared it eventually would be the only Western nation with an embassy in Cambodia beside the United States.

Other countries with embassies in Phnom Penh have not yet made decisions on the status of their missions.

Australian and European nationals began leaving Phnom Penh yesterday.

France, which once ruled Cambodia as a protectorate, long has had substantial financial, cultural and political links with Cambodia. The sources said a consul a cultural attaché and about eight other French Embassy personnel will remain.

1,100 Citizens

There are about 1,100 French citizens in Cambodia, about 100 of whom have expressed a desire to leave. Some technical personnel, including about 20 physicians, will remain.

In South Vietnam's Central Highlands, the Saigon command continued to publicly deny Viet Cong claims that Communist-led forces had seized the provincial capital of Ban Me Thout, 155 miles northeast of Saigon.

But evidence indicated that most of the city of 165,000, much of it reduced to rubble, was in North Vietnamese hands.

The fate of nine Americans trapped in Ban Me Thout remains unknown.

GIs in Germany
On Rotation Plan

NUREMBERG, March 16 (AP).—The first U.S. soldiers airlifted to West Germany under a new "rotation" service system arrived yesterday to serve in the largest U.S. overseas troop contingent.

The first 500 troops of the 3,000-member 3d Brigade, 2d Armored Division, arrived from Fort Hood, Texas. The airlift will continue until June, delivering troops who will serve six-month tours without their families—unlike U.S. soldiers now in West Germany, who bring their dependents for three-year tours.

Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the supreme commander of Allied Forces in Europe, announced at a welcoming ceremony that another brigade on six-month rotation status will be dispatched next year from the U.S.-based 4th Infantry Division.

In Change of Policy

Russia Indicates It Supports
Fast Victory by Khmer Rouge

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, March 16 (WP).—The Soviet Union now appears to favor a quick military victory by the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, even though the Kremlin does not have close ties to the insurgent leadership.

In the view of Soviet analysts who follow the Cambodian situation, there is no longer any prospect that Moscow will bail out the United States by endorsing a negotiated settlement of the conflict—along the lines of the coalition established in Laos two years ago.

The Russians have never directly supplied arms to the Communist-led forces in Cambodia; they have maintained the semblance of diplomatic relations with the Lon Nol regime and in press commentaries still avoid mentioning Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the nominal head of the insurgents.

Prince Sihanouk has been in exile in Peking since his overthrow five years ago next week—a source of irritation here—and the Chinese have been the main providers of military aid to the Khmer Rouge forces.

These factors, among others, had left open the chance that Moscow would support negotiations to end the war as the way to exert maximum possible influence over the make-up of any future Phnom Penh regime.

As the likelihood of an outright Khmer Rouge victory has increased, however, all such formulas for compromise settlements appear to have been abandoned.

"Nothing is to be gained anymore from trying to stabilize the situation in Cambodia," a Soviet source said Thursday.

By this reasoning, Moscow is preparing to adjust to whatever government emerges in Cambodia since it is bound, in any event, to be leftist. The Russians evidently believe that Chinese authority in Phnom Penh will be limited despite Peking's strong backing for the insurgents from the beginning.

Only a Figurehead

Prince Sihanouk himself, it is thought here, may be little more than a figurehead, and the Kremlin hopes to assert its influence on the rest of the Cambodian leadership through common ties with the North Vietnamese. Many of the Khmer Communists, are Hanoi-trained.

That would explain the visit two weeks ago to Hanoi by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Rykov. Nothing has been officially said in Moscow about that trip but sources said it definitely was connected to

some way to Cambodian development.

One line of speculation is that the Soviet delegation made its commitments of aid to the Phnom Penh regime.

Two days after the Peking stop-over in Hanoi, the correspondent there for Pravda, a Communist party newspaper, wrote that the Soviet Union regards the Sihanouk-led National United Front of Cambodia the "only lawful representative of the Khmer people."

Saigon Police
Kill Newsmen

(Continued from Page 1)

immigration police but refused to discuss the dispatch "and adopt a belligerent, offensive manner." He named the chief of immigration office, destroyed furniture and office equipment and used unprintable language, the statement said.

"On arriving at headquarters Léandri got out of his car, which had been driven by his chauffeur, but did not enter the office to which he had been brought. He remained in the car, the engine and drove quickly in the direction of the gate, leaving behind him in whose car still remained the keys to a vehicle."

Journalists' Protection

GENEVA, March 16 (Reuters).—The international conference on the updating of the Geneva conventions has agreed in committee to extend protection to journalists officially recognized being engaged on dangerous missions, conference sources said today.

Such journalists would carry a special identity card, details of which have been unanimously adopted by the ad hoc committee, they added.

This card stipulates that newsmen carrying it should be recognized as a journalist engaged on a dangerous mission in an area of armed conflict and that he should be treated as a civilian the sources said.

Only war correspondents are officially attached to military units involved in the fighting, are explicitly covered by the existing 25-year-old conventions.

McCloskey Believes Saigon
Will Fall If U.S. Reduces Aid

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—South Vietnam will fall to Communist control within three years if the United States continues to reduce its economic and military aid, Rep. Paul McCloskey, R-Calif., said yesterday.

In a report to President Ford on his recent fact-finding trip to Southeast Asia, Rep. McCloskey also said it is "highly possible" that South Vietnam will be overcome by 1978 even if U.S. aid is increased to levels recommended by the American ambassador in Saigon.

"The North continues... to infiltrate men South and continues to acquire additional territory although outnumbered, outgunned and suffering at least double the casualties of the South," he said.

"There can only be one answer for this situation: The aggressiveness, will and sense of purpose of the bulk of their South Vietnamese counterparts."

Rep. McCloskey praised the CIA, saying that Mr. Ford may be getting "distorted" information from State Department and Pentagon officials too long associated with Southeast Asia.

He said current concern over

alleged CIA domestic spying or other misdeeds should not overshadow the importance of "superb professional intelligence gathering and evaluation of value."

Rep. McCloskey, a frequent critic of U.S. involvement in Indochina, returned March 8 from the fact-finding mission to South Vietnam and Cambodia, which and seven other members of Congress have undertaken the updating of the Ford administration.

The administration was seen to bolster support for Ford's request for \$300 million in additional U.S. aid to South Vietnam and \$222 million emergency assistance for Cambodia.

After returning from the trip, Rep. McCloskey urged Congress to approve \$116.7 million Cambodia so that its forces would have enough ammunition and other essentials to be fighting through June 30.

In his report to Mr. Ford, McCloskey dealt only with South Vietnam. But he said the U.S. should also consider the U.S. role in Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge would further best Communist efforts against the Southern half of South Vietnam.

He noted that U.S. military and economic aid to the South Vietnamese government has been cut \$2.5 billion in fiscal 1975 to \$1.1 billion for the current fiscal year.

"It is probable that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces will overcome the South within a year should U.S. economic and military aid continue to be slashed at the rate of the past three years," Rep. McCloskey wrote.

He said the U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, Graham Martin, told the congressional group that American assistance should be increased to \$2.5 billion fiscal 1976, then reduced to \$2 billion in 1977 and \$1.5 billion the following year.

Smith in Cape Town
To Talk to Vorster

CAPE TOWN, March 16 (AP).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith arrived in Cape Town today for talks with Prime Minister John Vorster on defense and South African spokesman announced.

Mr. Smith arrived in Cape Town today and will start his talks with Mr. Vorster here tomorrow. Their discussions will be mainly about defense of which a settlement of Rhodesia's constitutional problem is a key issue, a spokesman said.

HEAVENLY SMOKE RING—Traveling in space 15 billion miles from earth, the Ring Nebula was photographed by the Lick Observatory of Santa Cruz, Calif. The nebula is part of the reservoir of dust and gas that stars are created from.

هكسان الفحل

spite Denials

Rockefeller Unit Is Reported
to Study Assassinations

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Rockefeller Commission will investigate allegations of Central Intelligence Agency complicity in assassination plots against leaders of foreign governments, reliable White House sources have confirmed.

The investigation, an outgrowth of a panel's inquiry into CIA activities, is being conducted by the commission, which is headed by former President Ford's growing concern over reports linking the CIA to several assassination plots in the last two decades.

A White House aide said President Ford's knowledge of CIA involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy was "very, very current" and that it had been a "major" issue in the White House. The aide said the commission would go beyond the commission's jurisdiction, the Associated Press reported.

White House spokesman said last night that the Rockefeller Commission planned to investigate alleged CIA involvement in plots to assassinate foreign leaders. Assistant White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said "as far as I know, there has been no change in the commission's position" regarding the alleged plots.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry in 30 days, but commission sources said 30 days were used up "just to get our staff together" and one time will be needed.

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Nixon's Debts
Planned to Raise Funds

LOS ANGELES, March 16 (AP)—Nixon is in a severe financial straits, a close friend said. The president's financial situation is so dire that he is planning to raise \$30,000 in the next few months.

Baruch Korff said that the Nixon Justice Fund, a fund to help the president pay for his legal fees, is in a "critical" financial situation. Korff said that the fund had paid \$10 to Mr. Nixon's attorneys, but that the fund was "out of money."

Korff said that the fund had paid \$10 to Mr. Nixon's attorneys, but that the fund was "out of money."

Ideau Hopeful
Sales to EEC

AWA, March 16 (AP)—A Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau returned home from Dublin after a visit to five European countries. He said that the European Economic Community (EEC) was "very, very interested" in Canada's products.

Trudeau said that the EEC was "very, very interested" in Canada's products.

nians to Study
Power at MIT

BRIDGE, Mass., March 16 (AP)—Iran will send as many as 100 students to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to study nuclear power.

assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro because the reports now circulating involve American citizens and activities in Washington and Miami.

Another source familiar with the investigation said the criterion, taken on "face value," could lead the commission "wherever it wants to go."

The commission has already obtained testimony about allegations of the agency's involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy and a source said this was a "curtain raiser" for the more credible question of plots to kill foreign leaders.

Congress Seeks Documents
WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Congressional investigators, broadening their study of the CIA, have asked President Ford to give them all White House documents authorizing foreign and domestic intelligence activities during the last three decades.

A White House spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Ford had made no decision on the sweeping request, received Wednesday from Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

His letter said the committee needed "documents, files and other papers that might be required to fully determine the legal basis for the activities of United States intelligence agencies."

Authors of Book
On CIA Appeal
On Censorship

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The authors of a controversial book on the CIA have asked the Supreme Court to decide whether the agency has broad power to suppress the writings of former employees about what they learned while working for the CIA.

Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., publisher of the book, "CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," joined its co-authors, Victor Marchetti and John Marks, in seeking a hearing. The authors said yesterday that the petition argued that an appeals court panel had "prejudged" the case by finding that the book contained classified information.

The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last month sustained the CIA's right to enforce its secrecy agreement with Mr. Marchetti, a former agency employee, and released the CIA's burden to prove that passages deleted from the Marchetti-Marks book "contained classified information."

The petition filed with the Supreme Court also contended that the appeals panel "completely ignored the compelling claims of free speech and free press, which are guaranteed by the Constitution."



SPACE CREW—The five men who compose the two prime crews of the joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. Apollo-Soyuz test project docking in earth orbit that is scheduled for July of this year. From left, standing: Thomas Stafford, commander of U.S. crew; Alexei Leonov, commander of the Soviet crew. Seated: Donald Slayton, docking module pilot; Vance Brand, command module pilot, and Valery Kubasov.

Woman Says U.S. Tax Aides
Probed Politicians' Sex Lives

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

MIAMI, March 16 (AP)—A Miami woman has said that she was recruited by the Internal Revenue Service in 1973 to take part in a widespread operation to gather information on the sex life and drinking habits of 30 prominent south Florida politicians, among them a state attorney involved in the Watergate investigation.

The woman, Elsa Suarez, said the spy efforts had been dubbed Operation Leghorn and had been aimed mainly at federal and state judges and several city and county commissioners.

She said that the overall goal of the operation had never been made very clear to her but she said that she had been promised a lifetime pension of \$20,000 a year and a home abroad if she could come up with information that would "get" the state attorney, Richard Gerstein of Dade County.

"It was like a small CIA operation," she asserted in an interview Friday. "I was supposed to mingle in local exclusive clubs and bars with these judges and politicians, pick up all the dirt I could, maybe even go to bed with them."

"I never did sleep with anybody or get any good dirt during the three months I was on the job. My contacts had told me that the people I was supposed to watch were 'no good,' that one was a homosexual, that others had mistresses."

The Internal Revenue Service normally gathers intelligence only on tax violations.

In Washington, Donald Alexander, the commissioner of internal revenue, said that he was investigating the allegations.

Tax Agent Named

One such operative, it added, was Thomas Lopez, a Miami tax agent.

On Friday, Mrs. Suarez produced several supporting documents and mentioned Mr. Lopez's name. One document appeared to be a photocopy of a letter from the IRS regarding \$2,980 allegedly paid her by the agency.

Another document appeared to be a receipt indicating that she had shared a safe deposit box at the Florida National Bank in Coral Gables with John Harrison, whom she named as her chief contact in the agency, along with Mr. Lopez.

Mrs. Suarez, a 33-year-old divorcee, has made a sworn statement regarding her assertions to Mr. Gerstein, an early investigator in the Watergate case because of its many Florida aspects. He called Friday for a congressional investigation of Mrs. Suarez's allegations.

Judge Outlaws
Toilet Spying

PHILADELPHIA, March 16

(AP)—A federal judge has ruled that it is illegal for police to conduct secret surveillance of public restrooms.

The ruling by U.S. District Judge Mac Troutman stemmed from police surveillance in 1973-74 at public toilets in the Penn Central Railroad Station and in Long Park in Lancaster, Pa.

Police had drilled holes in the restroom ceiling and observed occupants in an investigation of alleged homosexual activity. The surveillance resulted in 20 arrests.

The judge said that, although the restrooms were housed in a public place, they were considered private domains.

FBI Agent Discounts the Role
Of Hearst Case Sports Figure

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)

Charles Bates, the FBI agent in charge of the Patricia Hearst kidnapping case, said today that the thrust of the investigation was still to find the fugitive newspaper heiress and two radical companions.

Mr. Bates said that no warrant has been issued for the arrest of Jack Scott, a radical writer and sports critic, with reported links to Miss Hearst. He also questioned the authenticity of a reported call to the FBI by Mr. Scott, who has been sought by federal authorities for questioning.

"The thrust of the investigation is to find three fugitives," Mr. Bates said. "Now, if something in their past provides a thread to where they are, that's good. Otherwise, it's only interesting history."

Linked to Hideout

Mr. Scott and his wife, Mickie, have been missing since they were linked last week to a Pennsylvania farmhouse where Miss Hearst and two Symbionese Liberation Army companions, William and Emily Harris, apparently hid for several months last year.

Mr. Bates said he had no comment on that development and the FBI and local authorities likewise declined to comment on a report that William Harris's fingerprints were found in a rented New York City apartment that Mr. Scott allegedly abandoned last September. The report gave no indication as to when the fingerprints were discovered.

The Chicago Tribune said today that Mr. Scott apparently left the apartment to join Miss Hearst, the Harris and Berkeley, Calif., artist Wendy Yoshimura, at a South Canaan, Pa., farmhouse rented by Mrs. Scott.

The sheriff of Wayne County in Pennsylvania, Henry Kalinowski, said that the FBI learned of the hideout and told local authorities that Miss Hearst "was supposed to be pregnant or pretending to be pregnant."

Abortion Clinic

Newsweek magazine said today that FBI agents subsequently traced Miss Hearst and the Harris to the Boulder, Colo., area, and that FBI agents were refused cooperation when they asked a Boulder abortion clinic in December if any of its

Argentine Crash Kills 11

BUENOS AIRES, March 16 (AP)—A truck and a bus collided in fog on a highway 120 miles north of here Friday. Police said at least 11 persons were killed and five seriously injured.

60,000 Texas Acres at Stake

Ranchers Try to Hold Ground Against Army

By James P. Sterba

GATESVILLE, Texas (AP)—The squabble that recently began in these central Texas chalk hills is simple: The U.S. Army wants to annex 60,000 acres adjacent to Fort Hood for additional tank training grounds. The ranchers want to stay put. Congress will have to decide who wins.

The Army occupies Fort Hood—the largest armor post in the free world, they call it—with 217,561 acres, two combat divisions and an air assault brigade. 45,000 other pieces of battle armor, 536 helicopters, spokesmen full of "no comments" on land plans and officers who seem to be continually awaiting guidance from the Pentagon.

The 300 or so landowners and hundreds more allies in the contested zone have also turned to higher authorities for guidance. Our heavenly Father, we come to the feeling like David as he approached Goliath, their pastor began on Thursday.

With speed and efficiency, the landowners have organized a name ("Our Land, Our Lives, a Coalition for Human Rights"), picked leaders, set up headquarters, a tactical operations and intelligence center (in the Gatesville National Bank) and issued a series of stinging broadsides at the Army.

Plans Were Leaked

All that happened within hours after the Army's plans, in a breach of security, were leaked.

The Army regards its proposed 60,000-acre acquisition on the northwest side of Fort Hood as a natural extension to what it calls "excellent tank country" inside Fort Hood. Maneuver areas inside, it says, are now too small for the war-training games it

needs to play. That is partly because about 62,000 acres inside the fort are an artillery shell impact area littered with unexploded and dangerous shells, called duds. Every now and then, the area has been "dedudged," but that wastes time and detracts from the fort's combat readiness, the Army says.

The land the Army wants is in the only sparsely populated region left around the base. It is mostly rough pasture land for cattle, goats and sheep, full of ridges and creek beds, rocks, scrub oak, small ranches, a few rusting car bodies, rattlesnakes and a few clumps of houses.

But for its occupants, it is the motherland, worth using any tactic to defend. Their first phase in the battle was a propaganda blitz. It was no contest.

First Exchange

The Army: "No comment."

The ranchers: "Now the distant rumble of guns, a thunder which is a part of our lives, has begun to advance—and advance with the same quickening of hearts our ancestors felt as the Comanches closed upon our homes. But one aspect remains constant: While our first aim is peace, we will fight for democracy."

Texas newspaper responded with headlines such as, "At War With the Army," and "Land Owners Begin Attack." Television crews arrived.

"If the power of the press can force a president to resign, I feel

that it can get something done in this instance, too." David Bernard, president of the Gatesville Chamber of Commerce, told a reporter.

'Fair Market Value'

On Thursday, the Army held a news conference to announce what the ranchers had already gleaned from friendly Washington politicians: The Army would negotiate with landowners and compensate them at a "fair market value," if Congress approved their plan. The ranchers want home and land-replacement costs, plus compensation for their sentimental losses.

"The Army says it cannot consider sentiment," Gene Clark, an affected rancher, said. "Atilla the Hun wasn't sentimental either, but I guess he was a pretty good military leader."

The fight now goes to Washington, where the Pentagon is scheduled to ask Congress for money to begin buying out the ranchers, who have hired lawyers to fight the purchase. But they are not too hopeful, even though the Texas Legislature has voted to condemn Fort Hood's plans, and Gov. Dolph Briscoe said he would help.

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Ex-Governor
Of Oklahoma
Is Convicted
Broker Also Guilty
Of Bribery, Extortion

By Martin Waldron

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 16 (AP)—A federal jury has convicted the former Oklahoma governor, David Hall, on four counts of bribery and extortion. Also convicted was a Dallas mortgage broker, W. W. Taylor.

The verdicts were announced Friday night. During the day, one of the jurors was taken to a local hospital with an apparent heart attack, only to return to deliberate in the afternoon.

An indictment returned Jan. 18—three days after Hall left office as governor—charged that Hall and Taylor had conspired to bribe Secretary of State John Rogers Jr. to vote to invest \$10 million in state retirement funds in one of Taylor's companies.

Hidden Records

Mr. Rogers, who carried tape records during the month of December for the government to record any damaging admissions by Hall, was in the courtroom when the verdict was returned.

Hall, 44, took the decision in silence as the court clerk read the seven guilty verdicts—four against the former governor and three against Taylor. Hall plans to appeal the conviction.

Hall could receive up to 25 years in prison, Taylor up to 20 years.

Federal District Judge Fred Daugherty, after receiving the verdicts, spent five minutes thanking the jury for its service and then dismissed it.

Judge Daugherty then called Hall and Taylor to the bench and told them he would postpone sentencing until after receiving a report from a probation officer.

Both men were allowed to remain free on bond pending the probation report.

The specific charges against Hall were that he had conspired with Taylor to pay a \$25,000 bribe to Mr. Rogers and that Hall had tried to extort \$50,000 from Taylor for helping arrange the \$10-million investment. Both denied the charges.

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At Paris Meeting of Intellectuals

Unesco Called On to Annul Israel Sanction

PARIS, March 16 (UPI)—More than 100 persons from 19 countries, at a meeting in Paris, have demanded that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization cancel its Arab-sponsored, "politically motivated" resolutions against Israel.

The delegates noted in a resolution signed yesterday that "already a number of participants have decided not to collaborate further with any activities of Unesco as long as the organization is not faithful to itself" as a nonpolitical group.

"All participants are convinced that only an abrogation of the discriminatory measures render possible reconciliation between Unesco and the community of intellectuals," the resolution said.

U.S. Icebreaker Docks After Antarctic Ordeal

USHUAIA, Argentina, March 16 (UPI)—The U.S. Navy's largest icebreaker, the Glacier, which had been trapped for days in the Antarctic, has arrived here.

The Glacier became trapped on March 7 when it broke a propeller while on a mission to free the Argentine icebreaker San Martin.

and Switzerland cut their aid 10 per cent.

"This is the fatal hour of Unesco," warned parliamentarian Lars Langset of Norway.

Among those signing the resolution were pianist Arthur Schnitzler, playwright Eugene Ionesco, writers James Michener and Elie Wiesel, violinist Isaac Stern and actress Shelley Winters.

Amendments Defeated

The resolution was watered

Dublin Parade To Draw Nine U.S. Mayors

DUBLIN, March 16 (AP)—When this capital celebrates the feast day of Ireland's patron, Saint Patrick, tomorrow, the participants will include nine American mayors of Dublin—that is, communities named Dublin in Tennessee, Texas, Ohio, Mississippi, Maryland, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Georgia.

The American mayors have been invited to take part in the traditional 2 1/2-hour parade down O'Connell Street, past an expected 300,000 spectators.

Other American participants will include 100 members of the Friendly Sons of the Shilleagh and the Washington-based Club Americana.

down considerably during day-long arguments in a conference hall at the Hotel Hilton.

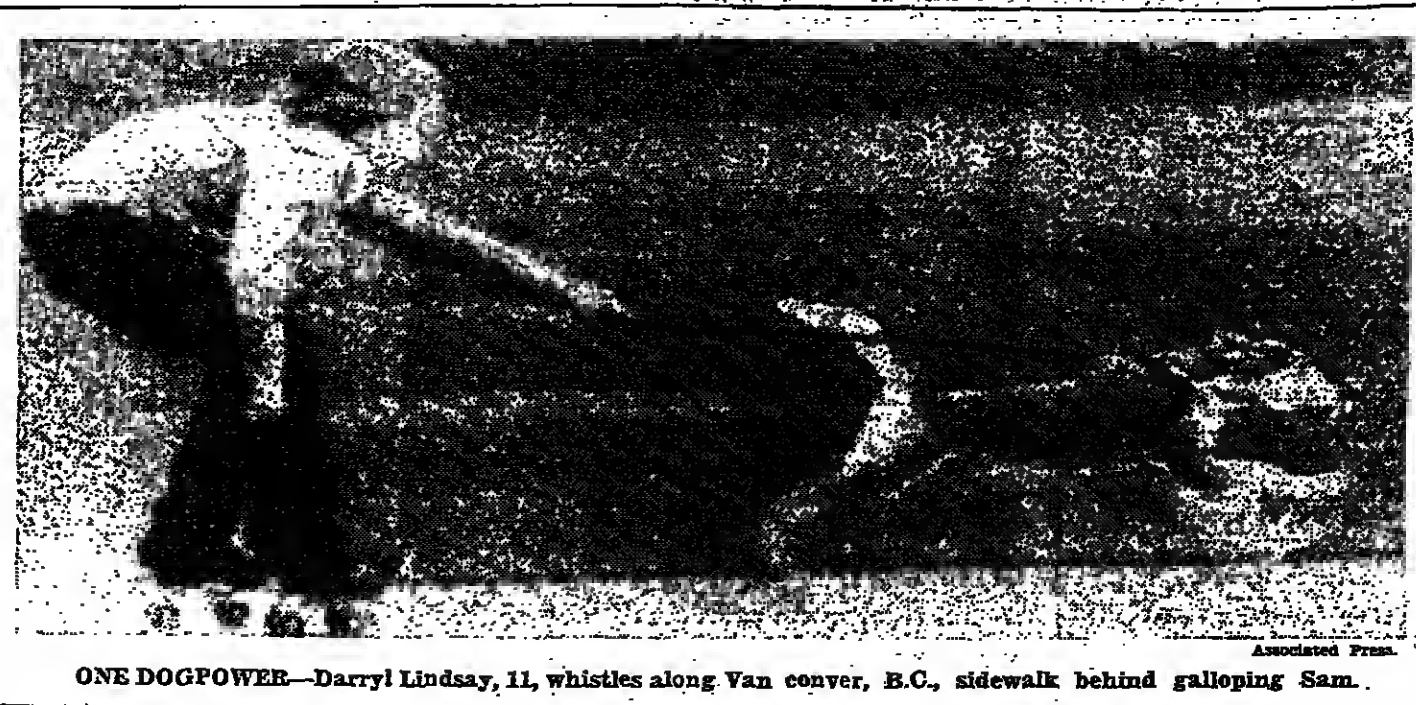
The group rejected a separate resolution by Mr. Stern, Miss Winters, Mr. Langset and writer Stephen Spender of Britain that said: "Alarmed and outraged by what has been done to Israel, we the undersigned call upon the different countries to suspend all ties with Unesco as long as Israel is not a normal Unesco member."

Also voted down was a clause demanding that Unesco convene an emergency session of its general conference, which alone can cancel the resolutions. The general conference is due to meet next in 1976.

Jeanne Hersch of Switzerland's national committee for Unesco said an emergency session might not vote for Israel because it would be attended, not by delegates sent from each country, but by permanent representatives at Unesco's headquarters in Paris, which has "a climate of justification" of the resolutions.

The resolution urged creation of "vigilante" committees in member countries to alert public opinion to protest against violations of Unesco's principles of universality and equality and to fight repetition of discriminatory practices.

The participants made hours of speeches condemning the Arab resolutions. The artists and architects who created Unesco headquarters, including Joan Miró and Alexander Calder, sent a communiqué to the meeting saying they refused any longer to cooperate with Unesco.



ONE DOGPOWER—Darryl Lindsay, 11, whistles along Van cover, B.C., sidewalk behind galloping Sam.

Remote but Not Abandoned

Ceuta Clings to the North African Coast—and to Spain

CEUTA, March 16 (UPI)—"We may be remote from Spain," said a publisher in this tiny enclave in northern Morocco, "but we are not abandoned."

He was speaking of Morocco's claims to the seven-square-mile area, which the Moroccans call Schia. "The Moroccans might as well be claiming Burger's," said Antonio de la Cruz, who publishes the Ceuta newspaper, El Faro. Ceuta or Sebta, the name derives from the Roman septem

fratres, or seven brothers, the hills that form the narrow peninsula into which 70,000 persons are now crowded.

Ceuta, believed to be the first permanent European possession in Africa, could well be one of the last. Since it was colonized by the Portuguese in 1415 it has had to hold off Moroccan besiegers at various times in its history.

When, at the beginning of January, Morocco began again to push

its claim to the enclave in a letter to the United Nations Commission on Decolonization, indignation and concern were displayed here, but little surprise.

In the first days after the Moroccan move, young people staged street demonstrations and reassurance was sought from government officials. Reassurances came quickly in the form of Spanish warships deployed both here and in the sister Spanish enclave of Melilla, farther east, and since the Moroccans have done nothing more, calm and ordinary business have returned.

As a historic stronghold Ceuta has a decided military flavor, and the chief official, General Gual, is a general.

Between Ceuta and Melilla and the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, there is a sentimental tie brought about by the war in Morocco, in which Gen. Franco actively participated as a young officer. The two cities' garrisons were among the first to rally to the Nationalist forces that rose up against the Spanish Republic in July, 1936.

Ceuta lives on its port, its shops and its garrison. The port receives ships for supplies as well as about a million tourists a year who either come to shop or else are on their way through to Morocco from Spain. Only 16 nautical miles separate it from Algeciras across the strait; for persons with cars it is the fastest and cheapest way of getting from one country to the other.

The shops offer visitors' duty-free goods, the only tax being a 10-per-cent municipal duty. A Spaniard who comes over for the day can take back goods worth up to \$30 without paying duty. Up to about \$100 he pays a 10-per-cent duty; over that amount he pays ordinary duties.

Francisco Olivencia, the secretary of the chamber of commerce, looking out of his window

to a cemetery on a hill, says his ancestors are buried there and he intends to go on living in Ceuta.

Although Spanish sovereignty goes back 400 years, Mr. Olivencia acknowledges that only a minority of families can claim deep roots in the city. Most go back to the early 1900s, when commerce and the port began to expand.

Mr. Olivencia sadly noted that, while there has been a sudden spurt of interest in Ceuta, for a long time the city stagnated and young people tended to leave for better opportunities in Spain. Correspondingly, the Moroccan part of the population increased to perhaps 13,000. The proportion is even higher in Melilla and for the Spanish in both places this has its disquieting aspect. However, the two communities get along well together.

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Peking Lays Mao Absence To a Cold

He Fails to Receive Leader of Guyana

By John Burns

PEKING, March 16.—Officials have explained Chairman Mao's continuing absence from view by saying that he is cold, the first recent admission that the 81-year-old Chinese leader is unwell.

Forbes Burnham, the Prime Minister of Guyana, told newsmen at a reception here last week that officials had cited the cold as the reason for Chairman Mao's failure to receive him during visit.

In recent years, a meeting with Chairman Mao has been standard for government leaders. Mr. Burnham is the third visiting dignitary that Chairman Mao has failed to meet since meeting with West German opposition leader Franz-Josef Strauss on Jan. 18.

Subject of Speculation

Chairman Mao's health, a subject of speculation in recent years, has been increasingly questioned since he left Peking to fall for an undisclosed location in the provinces. Visitors who met him in subsequent months, always under a pledge that they were not to reveal his whereabouts, reported that they found him looking very frail.

Since the demise in 1971 Chairman Mao's official designated successor, Lin Biao, ranking officials have insisted that Chairman Mao's authority will pass at his death to a collective leadership. However, the arrangement seems to have been thrown into question by the failing health of the man around whom the collective leadership was expected to form, Premier Chou En-lai, 76.

The day-to-day running of the government has been taken over by Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, 70.

© Toronto Globe and Mail

Russian Chess Challenger Balks At Playing on Fischer's Terms

BELGRADE, March 16 (Reuters).—The Soviet challenger for the world chess championship, Anatoly Karpov, said today he would refuse to play title-holder Bobby Fischer if the International Chess Federation accepted the American's terms.

Mr. Fischer is demanding that the rules for the championship match be changed. He wants the title series to be unlimited instead of the present 36-game limit and that the challenger should have to win by at least a 10-6 margin.

The International Chess Federation is due to hold an extraordinary meeting in the Netherlands tomorrow to consider Mr. Fischer's demands.

In a telephone interview today with the Yugoslav grandmaster, Svetozar Gligoric, the Soviet challenger said from Moscow that "if the federation accepts all Fischer's terms, I will not play."

He said he was preparing for the match—scheduled to take place June 1 in Manila—but was not sure whether the titleholder wanted to play.

4 Are Slain in North Ireland In Blast, 2 Raids by Gunmen

BELFAST, March 16 (UPI)—A bomb exploded today outside a tavern in Bangor, 10 miles east of Belfast, killing two persons and wounding two.

The wave of violence threatens to bring about the collapse of the Irish Republican Army truce. Police said the attack may have been in retaliation for the bombing of a tavern, frequented by Catholics, on Thursday night.

Alexander's Bar, the target last night's attack by three gunmen, is a haunt of members of the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Association.

Earlier yesterday, gunmen shot and killed a Protestant taxi driver at his home in Bangor 10 miles east of here, and a land-mine explosion injured 11 militiamen in a jeep on the County Armagh border, near Whitecross.

A man apparently lured the taxi driver, Wesley Marshall, 3, into the hallway of Mr. Marshall's house with a telephone call to a taxi, police said. While Mr. Marshall was answering the telephone the gunmen fired an automatic weapon through a glass panel in the front door, hitting him five times.

Road blocks were thrown up but failed to stop three men seen leaving the scene in a stolen car.

An army spokesman said the five militiamen of the Ulster Defense Regiment were wounded when a land mine, apparently exploded by remote control, blew up under their jeep.

Police warned persons receiving gift boxes of shamrocks for St. Patrick's Day to treat them with suspicion. Six little bombs were found yesterday in Belfast's main mail-sorting office and were defused by the army. They were similar to letter bomb received by a Catholic earlier in the day.

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CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONTINENTAL BANK

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The banking industry worldwide experienced unprecedented strains in 1974. Yet, in a restless and uncertain world economy, the international financial structure has met its responsibilities effectively under trying circumstances. Within a continuing program of restrained and balanced growth, Continental Illinois Corporation continues to provide financial leadership and responsive service wherever the opportunity, whatever the need.

Roger E. Anderson
Chairman of the Board of Directors

John H. Perkins
President

Consolidated Statement of Condition/DECEMBER 31 (in thousands)

	1974	1973
ASSETS		
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 1,905,849	\$ 1,556,970
FUNDS SOLD:		
Domestic	\$ 282,453	\$ 262,835
Overseas	1,950,747	1,975,086
Total Funds Sold	\$ 2,233,200	\$ 2,237,921
INVESTMENT SECURITIES:		
United States Treasury Securities	\$ 401,084	\$ 469,505
State, County and Municipal Securities	785,512	1,030,360
Other Securities	607,849	569,641
Total Investment Securities	\$ 1,774,445	\$ 2,069,506
TRADING ACCOUNT SECURITIES	\$ 274,567	\$ 339,825
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS:		
Domestic	\$10,047,666	\$ 8,216,269
Overseas	2,607,592	1,777,829
Total Loans and Discounts	\$12,655,258	\$ 9,994,098
PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 58,672	\$ 49,293
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITY ON ACCEPTANCES	271,245	84,930
OTHER ASSETS	624,889	537,637
Total Assets	\$19,798,125	\$16,870,180
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
DEPOSITS:		
Head Office—Demand	\$ 3,662,883	\$ 3,638,196
Savings	1,514,954	1,454,099
Other Time	4,574,775	3,484,575
Overseas Branches and Subsidiaries	5,715,562	4,021,333
Total Deposits	\$15,468,174	\$12,598,203
FUNDS BORROWED	\$ 2,424,919	\$ 2,864,085
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	272,013	86,445
OTHER LIABILITIES	516,086	371,274
NOTES DUE 1979 (6%)	100,000	100,000
NOTES DUE 1989 (Variable Rate)	80,000	—
RESERVES ON LOANS	\$ 213,498	\$ 173,468
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
PREFERRED STOCK—Without Par Value:		
Authorized: 2,000,000 shares both years		
Issued and Outstanding: Series A \$0.03		
Cumulative Convertible, \$0.50 Stated Value—372,000 shares both years	\$ 186	\$ 186
COMMON STOCK—\$10 Par Value:		
Authorized: 20,000,000 shares both years		
Issued and Outstanding: 1974—17,366,320 shares		
1973—17,309,520 shares		
CAPITAL SURPLUS	425,291	421,170
RETAINED EARNINGS	124,317	82,274
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 723,457	\$ 676,725
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Shareholders' Equity	\$19,798,125	\$16,870,180

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Continental Illinois Corporation
and Continental Bank

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مكتبة النهر



Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis arriving at the Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport yesterday.

Aristotle Onassis, Founded Shipping Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

and his wife had committed between Paris and New York.

Christina Onassis, the shipowner's daughter by his first marriage, was at the hospital with her father when he died.

The body will be flown to Mr. Onassis's private island of Skorpios for burial on Tuesday or Wednesday, family sources said today.

The Golden Greek

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—A shrewd, able and adventurous businessman who amassed a fortune estimated at more than \$500 million, Aristotle Onassis knew the uses of money and the power that came with it.

He was said to have used these, often to more quietly and with secrecy into positions of influence in the international shipping and petroleum industries and in high finance. He also knew how to use his influence with political leaders in Greece.

Known to both admirers and detractors as "the golden Greek," the oil tanker tycoon, despite his oft-repeated protestations against press attention, attracted it more than ever after 1968, when he took as his wife one of the most famous women of her time, Jacqueline Kennedy.

He was born in Smyrna, now Izmir, a Turkish city on the Aegean with a large Greek colony, to Greek parents, Socrates Onassis, a tobacco merchant, and Penelope Dolgou Onassis, Greece won the city for its part in World War I but it was recaptured in 1920 by Kemal Ataturk's troops, "the herded Greek males between the ages of 16 and 40 into concentration camps."

Mr. Onassis said that one of his uncles had been lynched but that he himself managed to flee with the rest of the family to Greece. In 1923, he boarded a freighter at Piraeus bound for Argentina. He arrived there with about \$60.

Working for 25 cents an hour, Mr. Onassis served as a lineman and operator for the United River Plate Telephone Co. in Buenos Aires. He listened in on overseas calls to learn several languages, including English, German and French.

Gradually, Mr. Onassis worked himself into the tobacco import business. In two years he had made more than \$100,000, and by 1930 was a millionaire.

For a time during the 1920s, Mr. Onassis, who held Greek and Argentine passports, served as Greek consul in Buenos Aires. He had to deal with many Greek freighter captains and it was during this period that he became interested in ships.

In London, in 1930, Mr. Onassis learned that the depression had forced the laying up of ships around the world. "You could pick up a ship for the same price as a Rolls Royce," he later recalled.

At \$20,000 each, Mr. Onassis bought six freighters—which had cost \$2 million each to build in 1920—from the Canadian National Railway. In the decade that followed, he added more freighters and tankers to his fleet and, when World War II came, he owned many of the precious tankers in Allied waters.

The war, followed by the Marshall Plan, the Korean war, the Indochina war, the Suez crises and the Vietnam war, gave the shipping industry its golden age of growth and profits. By 1968, Mr. Onassis, using shipping as a base but dabbling in other interests, had amassed a fortune estimated at \$500 million.

As controller of about 100 companies in a dozen countries, Mr. Onassis operated a fleet of about 5 million tons displacement under "flags of convenience." His holdings included hotels, banks, pier facilities and real estate.

Mr. Onassis owned a house in Athens, a villa in Monte Carlo,

a hacienda near Montevideo, a Paris penthouse filled with Louis XV furniture, and the island of Skorpios in the Ionian Sea. He and Mrs. Kennedy were married in the island's chapel in Greek Orthodox ceremonies.

Favorite Country: Mr. Onassis once said, "It's the one that grants maximum immunity from taxes, trade restrictions and unreasonable regulations."

His wheelings and dealings got him in trouble with several countries, notably the United States, which indicted him on civil and criminal conspiracy charges under the Shipping Act of 1916.

Mr. Onassis had bought 20 surplus Liberty ships after World War II, at cut-rate prices, with the understanding that they would be operated by American-controlled companies. But the government charged that he controlled the companies in fact, if not in name. Ultimately, the criminal charges were dropped and the civil suit was settled for \$7 million.

He also took a loss in his dealings with Prince Rainier of Monaco. In 1953, wanting to rent office space in Monte Carlo, he approached the Société des Bains de Mer, the corporation that controls the gambling concession and the major hotels and clubs in the principality. His suggestion that he be rented space in the unused winter sports club was ignored.

Secretly, Mr. Onassis, through the 49 Panamanian companies he then controlled, started buying the Monaco corporation's shares on the Paris stock market, at about \$5 a share.

He soon gained a majority interest and became known as "the man who didn't break, but bought, the bank at Monte Carlo." But Mr. Onassis had a basic dislike for gambling. Monaco's chief attraction for tourists. When he pushed the idea of tearing down tourist hotels and clubs and building office buildings in their place, he and Prince Rainier reached a parting of the ways.

In 1967, Mr. Onassis finally bowed to the Prince and sold his shares back to the corporation for \$10 million.

Mr. Onassis's social headquarters for many years was the Christina, formerly the Canadian frigate Stormont, which he bought in 1964. He spent \$25 million converting it into a floating palace with vast staterooms, baths of Siena marble with gold fixtures, lapis lazuli fireplaces, a mosaic dance floor that drops to become a swimming pool and its own amphibious plane.

50-Man Crew

A 50-man crew tended the Christina, whether it was anchored in the harbor at Monte Carlo or on one of the many cruises of the Mediterranean, Aegean and Caribbean on which Mr. Onassis took his friends.

It was during one such cruise, in 1959, that Mr. Onassis and his first wife decided to end their marriage and during another cruise, in 1963, that he met his second wife, Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

In 1946, Mr. Onassis had married Athina Livanos, daughter of Stavros Livanos, an even wealthier Greek-born shipping tycoon than Mr. Onassis or Stavros Niarchos, also a shipping multimillionaire, who married another Livanos daughter, Eugenie. Tina Onassis and her husband had two children, Alexander, born in 1948, and Christina—for whom the yacht was named—born in 1950.

On the Christina's summer cruise in 1959 were, among others, Sir Winston Churchill, Sir Winston's wife and daughter Diana; Battista Meneghini, a Milan industrialist; and Mr. Meneghini's wife, the soprano Maria Callas.

Mr. Onassis had met Miss Callas in 1956, and, despite his evident dislike for opera, they became extremely close.

Close to Callas

The Onassises were divorced in 1960, the same year the Meneghins were legally separated. Mr. Onassis and Miss Callas remained close until 1968, although they never married.

In 1973, it became apparent that Mr. Onassis was in deteriorating health. Last fall, he spent a week in a New York hospital.

Mr. Onassis was also said to be still in grief over the death, in the crash of a private plane in 1973, of his only son, Alexander.

—ALBIN KREBS

Obituaries

Susan Hayward, Won Oscar For Role in 'I Want to Live'

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Susan Hayward, 55, an Academy Award-winning actress, died Friday at her home in Beverly Hills, Calif. She had been suffering from a brain tumor, her physician said, and died following a seizure.

Just Like the Movies

That time: the late 1930s. The place: a Manhattan modeling agency.

Enter: Edythe Marrenner, graduate of PS 181 and Girls Commercial High School in Brooklyn, daughter of a transit company worker—young, poor, stage-struck, ambitious and beautiful.

Receptionist: "A redhead, come on in. We just got a call for a girl with red hair."

Her life was like so many of her movies.

In scores of films that made her one of the world's most popular stars, Susan Hayward, who began her career as Edythe Marrenner, created an indelible impression of brassy charm, pert sensuality and a spirit that soared on success and met tragedy with throaty defiance.

Lucky and Unlucky

To sketch her life in swift scenes would be to create a catalogue of events that seem like clichés culled from a thousand movies: The lucky break that started her modeling career; the director who saw her picture in a magazine and offered her a screen test; a rejection for the role of Scarlett O'Hara in "Gone With the Wind"; hard times in Hollywood and the bicycle accident that cast her onto the

lawn of an agent who changed her name to Susan Hayward; the starlet routine with chesslike stunts but no roles; the gutsy appeal to a convention of distributors that set her career rolling; stardom; Academy Award nominations; an Oscar; public triumph but personal tragedy—an unhappy marriage to actor Jess Barker; a custody battle over twin sons; divorce; attempted suicide; a taste of scandal; a second, apparently happy marriage to a businessman, Floyd Chalkley; her husband's death, and the final years marred by illness.

"I never dreamed this could happen to a girl from Brooklyn," she once said.

It was an utterance made on a festive occasion in 1959. Miss Hayward had just accepted the New York Film Critics award for her performance in "I Want to Live." A few months later she had received an Oscar for that same portrayal—Barbara Graham, the 26-year-old accused of murder, railroaded to a conviction and executed in a gas chamber.

Her Academy Award nomination for "I Want to Live" was her fifth. She received the others in 1947 for her portrayal of an alcoholic in "Smash-Up"; in 1949 for the romantic drama, "Key to the City"; in 1952 for her depiction of Jane Froman, the singer, in "With a Song in My Heart"; and in 1955 for her appearance as Lillian Roth in "I'll Cry Tomorrow."

—LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

Vincent Sheean

VARESE, Italy, March 16 (AP)—Vincent Sheean, 75, author and veteran foreign correspondent,



Susan Hayward in 1958.

died at his home near this north Italian city today.

Mr. Sheean, a native of Pennsylvania, covered Europe and Asia for the Chicago Tribune, the North American Newspaper Alliance and the Paris Herald beginning in the 1920s. He later wrote about his assignments in a book, "Personal History."

At the time of his death, he was working on his autobiography, called "Personal History II." He also wrote "Lead, Kindly Light," on Mahatma Gandhi, whose assassination he witnessed. His other books, among 30 fiction and nonfiction works, included "Nat Peace but a Sword" and "Between the Thunder and the Sun."

Haven Gillespie

LAS VEGAS, March 16 (AP)—Haven Gillespie, 67, who wrote such songs as "You Go to My Head" and "Santa Claus Is Coming to Town," died Friday.

His other songs included "Breathing Along with the Breeze," "That Lucky Old Sun," "The Old Master Painter" and "God's Country."

France Drops Restrictions On Films on Political Issues

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, March 16 (AP)—It took three-quarters of a century before the French could be shown a film on Alfred Dreyfus, the Jewish army captain convicted of high treason whose subsequent exoneration tore the nation apart.

Films on the Algerian war, mutinous French soldiers in the trenches during World War I, the Nazi occupation and the student revolt of May, 1968, have always been difficult to show to the public.

The reasons lay in official France's sensitivity about its army, its police and the government's role in times of war and insurrection. One of the most enduring forms of political censorship—that of films—was finally abolished this month.

The first French feature-length film on the Dreyfus case is now playing in Paris. And, on March 26, "Paths of Glory," Stanley Kubrick's tale of the misery and hypocrisy of war on the French front, will make its debut 16 years after it was first shown in the United States.

Banned by Swiss

Switzerland banned the film as "incontestably offensive" to France, to its system of justice and to its army. The French government never really prohibited it, but distributors and potential financial backers judged it "preferable" not to show the film here during the tense years of the Algerian war.

"Paths of Glory" was made in 1957. It is a story, based on fact, of three French soldiers chosen by lot and executed as an ex-

ample for "cowardice in the face of the enemy" after being ordered to attack an impenetrable German position during World War I.

"Dreyfus or the Intolerable Truth," filmed by Jean Chérasse with the help of 10 historians, is a 90-minute documentary on the most celebrated court case involving anti-Semitism in the history of France. The trial began in 1894. Dreyfus was declared innocent and reinstated in rank 13 years later.

It took Mr. Chérasse from 1964 until now to show his film to the public.

Another film that has run into trouble in recent years was "The Sorrow and the Pity," about French attitudes under Nazi occupation. It has never been shown on French television, the medium for which it was originally produced.

"Battle of Algiers"

And there was the case of "The Battle of Algiers," a reconstruction of a crucial episode in French-Algerian relations. It was seen in Paris only many years after the intense interest in the subject had subsided.

Even so, the showing of this Algerian-Italian production in Paris was ceased after rightists demonstrated at movie houses.

Documentaries on the student revolt of May, 1968, which eventually brought all France to a standstill, have received only limited distribution, usually confined to university auditoriums.

Last week, Michel Guy, the under secretary for culture, announced that the government was lifting all restrictions on films of a political nature.

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Heart Disease Remains No. 1 In WHO Study of Death Rate

GENEVA, March 16 (AP)—Heart diseases and cancer remain the leading killers of people in industrialized countries, but a World Health Organization study notes that causes of death vary widely among the 37 nations surveyed.

Statistics derived from the WHO data bank for the 1969-1971 period show that a resident of Scotland or Sweden was more than twice as likely to have a heart disease than someone living in Spain or Poland.

Greeks Retire 140 Officers in Military Purge

ATHENS, March 16 (UPI)—The government has completed a purge of pro-junta elements from the armed forces by retiring 140 senior and junior officers in the army, navy and air force, a government spokesman said.

The retirements followed what the government described yesterday as "special board examinations" and included all the officers who were accused of involvement in last month's attempted coup. They also included men who were said to have played key roles during the seven years of the military dictatorship.

Out of 140 officers retired, 91 served in the army, 28 in the navy and 21 in the air force. Earlier this month, 62 officers of general's rank were retired in a reshuffle of the armed forces leadership.

In another development, an Athens court yesterday convicted lawyer George Aifantakis of insulting authorities and inciting the public to disobedience and sentenced him to 10 months in prison. Mr. Aifantakis, lawyer for several officers accused of involvement in the coup, appealed the sentence and was released pending the appeal-court decision.

Italian Woman Gets Post

ROME, March 16 (UPI)—The directorate of the ruling Christian Democratic party here elected Sen. Franca Falcucci, 49, as deputy party secretary, the highest political job won by an Italian woman.

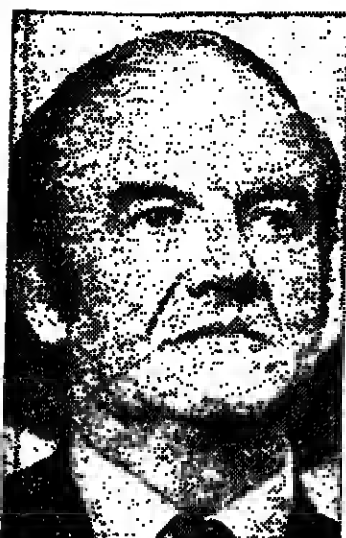
Kurds Report 100 Killed in Battle

ANKARA, March 16 (Reuters).

About 100 Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq were killed yesterday when Iraqi troops launched an air and ground attack near Rawandiz, in northern Iraq, the rebel radio claimed today.

The voice of Kurdistan, monitored from eastern Turkey by the Hurriyet Haber news agency, said that about 3,000 Iraqi troops supported by tanks and aircraft attacked Kurdish positions.

About 80 Iraqi troops were killed in the attack, the radio said. The fighting appears to have intensified despite a ceasefire scheduled to begin last Thursday.



Sen. George McGovern



Sen. Edmund Muskie



Sen. Hubert Humphrey



Sen. Edward Kennedy

On 1976 Presidential Race

Four Senate Democrats Are Aloof But Alert

By Jules Witcover
WASHINGTON (WP)—While five declared Democratic candidates are campaigning busily throughout the country a full year before the first 1976 primary election, four other men go about their business in the Senate in what, for each, may well be the best strategy for getting their party's presidential nomination next year.

One of them, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, foresees a situation at the Democratic convention where all of the active candidates will fall short of a majority and the party will turn to one of the four—Senators Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Edmund Muskie of Maine, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts or himself. The five men who have declared their candidacies are Senators Henry Jackson of Washington and Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia.

Sen. McGovern said that each of the four who have not declared—with the possible exception of Sen. Kennedy—would seize the offer in a minute. "I'm not a candidate," Sen. McGovern said in his Senate office. "I told the people of South Dakota when I ran for re-election last fall that I'm not going to be a candidate."

"But if I were offered the nomination? Sure, I'd take it. And so would anybody else. No proven politician who had any standing would reject the national convention."

Sen. McGovern says that, while he believes Sen. Kennedy at the moment intends to stay out, as he has said, it is impossible to be certain now what would happen if he were offered the nomination in 1976.

Sen. Kennedy, told of the South Dakota statement, insisted that his own decision is "unchangeable," no matter what the convention may do. "There's always going to be speculation," he said, "but I've made up my mind."

Sen. Humphrey left little doubt that, if the party should turn to him, he will run.

Sen. Muskie, as is his style, is not so categorical. "I don't close the door," he said, "but I don't do anything about keeping it open. My commitments in 1976 in the Senate and in Maine reduce the possibility of being a candidate in 1976. But I don't close the door because it wouldn't be honest. . . . If the challenge were there, I could do it with commitment and interest."

Their Forecasts

Sen. McGovern and Sen. Muskie are inclined to see the party turning in 1976 to one of the four prominent non-candidates. Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Kennedy have some doubts that this will occur.

"I think it's going to be very tough for any one of them (the active candidates) to put together a majority of the delegates," Sen. McGovern said. "There are so many of them and no one seems to have found a compelling issue. I don't see anything comparable

to the war issue we had that probably helped create an early coalition behind my candidacy (in 1972)."

Sen. Muskie seemed to agree. "I don't think any of the declared people have made their case," he said.

"It's going to take that first primary to give any clue as to what's going to happen," said Sen. Muskie, whose first primary victory in 1972—in New Hampshire—fell short of expectations and led to his rapid slide from the status of a front-runner to that of an also-ran.

Sen. Muskie said that he does not rule out the possibility of a first-ballot nomination for one of the declared candidates but adds that it is certainly "not an inevitability unless somebody really generates a spark" in the primaries.

Sen. McGovern said it is likely that, if the convention were held, the delegates would turn to Sen. Muskie or Sen. Humphrey rather than himself because as a team "they came very close to winning in 1968 and don't have the problem of an overwhelming recent defeat."

But he alone of all the prospects could probably put together the coalition that won the nomination for him in 1972, Sen. McGovern said. The war issue has faded, he noted, "but there's a kind of bond left. The war issue is a touchstone with those people. The confrontation on military spending is another."

Sen. Muskie said that a feeling persists that he was the chief victim of Nixon campaign "dirty tricks" in New Hampshire, of the

so-called "Canuck letter" of undetermined authorship that led to his disastrous "crying" incident while defending his wife against the Manchester Union Leader newspaper. And, he said, there has been a "marked escalation" of political professionals and others urging him "to keep my options open."

Sen. Humphrey said he remains a believer in the primary system spotlighting and generating momentum for one of the active competitors, despite modified Democratic party delegate-selection procedures that make big-state sweeps by one candidate less likely to occur in 1976.

"To me," Sen. Humphrey said, "it's very unlikely a non-primary candidate will get the nomination."

Of his own plans, he said: "I'm going to stay put in the Senate. I plan to run for re-election next year."

Sen. Kennedy, who said that he, too, sees no movement yet for any of the declared candidates, remains a believer in the primary route generating thrust for a candidate.

"It's very difficult for anyone to develop any grass-roots fire, but President Kennedy was able to develop it in 1960," he said. "I don't know if this will change before next year. But there's such an overwhelming feeling that the primaries are decisive. Coming into California and New York a trend can take shape. I would still think it's likely there will be a first-ballot nomination."

All four non-candidates agree on one thing: Not only do those in the field now seem unable to make much impact, but the American people may even resent such early campaigning for the presidency in a time of domestic economic ills.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

'The Tourists Are Coming'

Concord Faces Battle of Bicentennial

By John J. Goldman

CONCORD, Mass.—The ice is beginning to melt on Walden Pond. Only patches of snow lie beneath the pines of Author's Ridge, where Thoreau, Hawthorne, the Alcotts and Emerson are buried. By the old North Bridge, the Concord River is beginning to swell.

Spring—and trepidation—are coming to this picturesque New England town. The nation's first major event of the bicentennial takes place here April 19: The battle at North Bridge, where Minutemen "fired the shot heard 'round the world," will be celebrated.

President Ford, plus 400 other dignitaries, including the British ambassador, are invited for a parade and dedication of a national park. So is the public, and that's the problem.

The fear among townfolk is an invasion by tourists along the route that Paul Revere and the Redcoats took from Boston 200 years ago.

When the planning for the bicentennial began eight years ago, the reaction of many residents was talk of boarding up windows and going to summer homes on Cape Cod for the big day. Historically, there were reasons to worry.

During the 100th anniversary, throngs descended on Concord. President Ulysses Grant led the guests. But so many tourists arrived that trains from Boston were unworkable in the crush. Station platforms were packed. Two of the town's—Mark Twain and William Dean Howells—retreated in disgust to a warm fireplace.

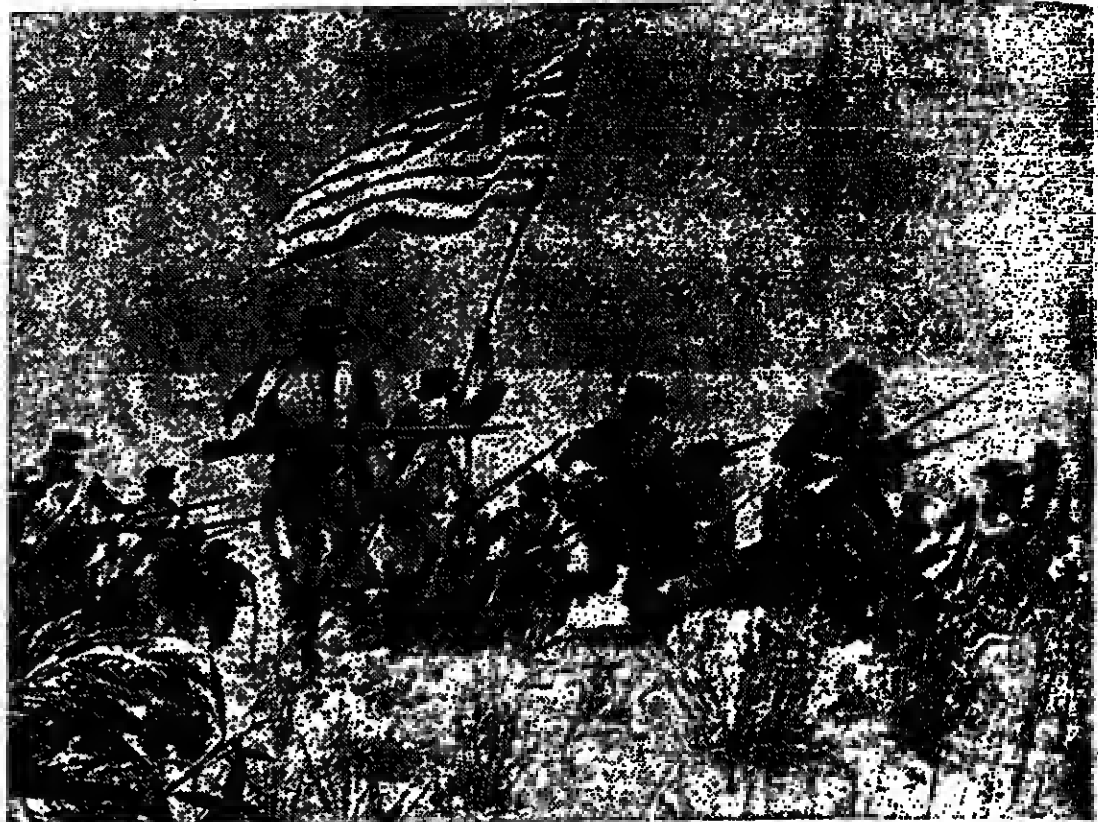
High Spirits

In Concord, meanwhile, food ran out. Drink did not and very high spirits prevailed. Twice during the unveiling of Daniel Chester French's Minuteman statue, the platform for dignitaries collapsed.

With that history behind them, the 17,500 residents here pictured a modern-day Paul Revere sounding the alarm through every Middlesex village and farm on the 200th anniversary. The tourists are coming. The tourists are coming.

How many is the big question. "We really don't know how many are coming," Paul Filina, the town manager, said. "That's the big problem. Our plans have been developed for a maximum number of maybe 120,000. We hope, of course, it will be a lot less than that."

The town is very proud of its heritage. The people are excited



U.S. Revolutionary Marines hit the beach in movie "John Paul Jones."

about this. But there are worries about what could happen.

Police Chief William Costello, a veteran of the force for 20 years, said: "We will have people from all over the world. . . . We know which way they're going to come. We're going to direct them."

"Two hundred years ago when they marched on the town, it wasn't a peaceful approach. All they [the British] were supposed to do was come out and confiscate some powder and ball. And then all of a sudden it hit the fan. They didn't have any problem getting to Concord. Their problem was getting home."

To be sure that all tourists and guests arrive and return home safely, a complicated plan has been set up. Three helicopters, two Coast Guard boats, 400 National Guardsmen and more than 600 policemen will be on duty April 19. In the basement of the post office, the old Civil Defense command post has been turned into a communication center. Maps of the parade route and town streets hang on its concrete walls. Red Cross stations, drinking fountains and a National Guard field hospital will be set up. Thousands of box lunches are being packed for visitors.

Chief Costello intends to be

circling overhead in a helicopter on the big day. When all parking spaces are filled, traffic will be rerouted to bypass the town.

Concord normally employs 34 police officers. Two hundred others have been hired. An additional 400 have volunteered. A major problem is orienting all the outside policemen so they can point out historical sites.

"Somebody's going to say, 'Where is such and such a place?'" Chief Costello says. "They go up to a police officer and, if he doesn't know, they think he's got to be a little retarded. They don't stop and think he's probably from 100 miles away."

On an average of once a month, coordinating meetings have been held with adjacent communities. State police have been assigned to all main highways. One of the major jobs of state troopers will be to escort marchers to nearby Lexington for that town's celebration later in the day.

To spread the word in Concord, the League of Women Voters has scheduled coffee gatherings in areas along the parade route. Doctors and druggists are being assigned locations outside the area where they can park. Their cars will be free for emergencies. The helicopters have been assigned for potential medical evacuations. Plans call for a craft to pick up patients in their backyards and fly them to nearby hospitals.

Not all the plans are fostered by preoccupation. Souvenir shops are well stocked with rings, fife, drums, flags, mugs, Minutemen statues, plates—all the hopelessly profitable paraphernalia of the bicentennial.

There is even a new drink, the "Minuteman," being served at the Colonial Inn. It is 1 1/4 ounces of bourbon, 3/4 ounce of applejack brandy, some cream de cacao (white), a taste of lemon juice and grenadine to color.

Precautions Taken

"Within the powers of mankind and the normal powers of committees, we have taken every precaution to program and plan for the events," says John Finnegan, a local realtor in charge of the bicentennial arrangements.

If the farmers at the bridge in 1775 didn't have the moxie and the courage to step up and do something and face an issue, there might never have been a bridge and King George might still be running this country. By the same token, we have a problem here, and if we can't plan for it, then we are not worthy recipients of the tradition that took place at the bridge some 200 years ago."

Concord, a community 21 miles from Boston, has shown little change in 200 years. There are more shops and more inhabitants. But the tree-lined streets and colonial houses remain. So do, in good measure, the pride and flinty independence that brought the Minutemen to the North Bridge in the first place. The sense of community is strong and it has been translated into the handling of bicentennial arrangements.

It was after a mild winter in 1775 that the British sent a task force of 700 elite troops to Concord to ferret out arms and supplies stored in the town by the Minutemen, special groups within the colonial militia who could be mobilized quickly.

On the evening of April 18, Paul Revere, the Massachusetts silversmith, was awakened at his home and sculled across the Charles River. Two lanterns glowing in the spire of Boston's Old North Church signaled that the British would move by water.

Revere spread the word. He accomplished the primary mission, to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock, who were in the Lexington parsonage. But on the way to Concord he was captured, but later freed, by British soldiers.

As the column pushed on

through the night, the Redcoats heard the sound of guns, ringing bells and hoofbeats.

At Lexington, the Redcoats were met by two companies of Minutemen on the town green. The Minutemen were ordered to disperse. Shots were fired and eight Americans were killed.

The British then moved toward Concord. Smoke was seen rising from behind trees and colonials mistakenly concluded that the British were burning the town. The militia advanced on the bridge, led by Capt. Isaac Davis, the local gunsmith.

The British fired first. Capt. Davis was killed. Shots were exchanged and the Redcoats broke and fled. The whole British column then retreated toward Lexington. As it marched, the fields flanking its route were filled with Minutemen. Just outside Concord, the last ranks of the British fired a farewell volley.

With those shots, the real battle began. The Minutemen fired from the fields. The British casualties in the first battle of the revolution were 73 dead, 174 wounded and 26 missing. Almost 4,000 Minutemen were involved in the fight. Their casualties were 93 dead, wounded or missing.

Word of the battle spread everywhere. In Paris, the press gave full details. In Venice, a leading newspaper published an account. That day marked a turning point in the life of the American continent.

The scene at Concord was immortalized in Ralph Waldo Emerson's poem sung at completion of the battle monument on July 4, 1877.

"Hark, once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard 'round the world."
And on the grave of British soldiers killed near the bridge there is this inscription:

"They came three thousand miles and died to keep the past upon its throne."
unheard beyond the ocean tide
their English mother made her moan."

Like their ancestors by the bridge, the people of Concord, 1975, are mobilized.

"I think it's going to be very crowded, very busy," a waitress at the Colonial Inn said.

"It'll be fun," said Sally Richmond, a sales clerk at the Colonial Drug Store. "You don't know how many people are coming. I think it'll be a blast."

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Prague Attacks Smrkovsky and Italian Magazine

PRAGUE, March 16 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Communist party newspaper Rude Pravo denounced both the late Communist leader Josef Smrkovsky and the publication of his memoirs in an Italian magazine.

Rude Pravo said Mr. Smrkovsky, who died in January, 1974, was a "double-faced politician" and it charged that the Italian magazine Giorni Vie Nuove was setting a campaign "designed to discredit the Czechoslovak Communist party and our friendship with the Soviet Union."

The article was the first official Czechoslovak reaction to the publication of the Smrkovsky memoirs. In them, Mr. Smrkovsky described the events before, during and after the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by Russian and Warsaw Pact troops, ending the liberalization movement of party chief Alexander Dubcek.

Smrkovsky had been one of Mr. Dubcek's closest backers. Rude Pravo said: "The magazine and its director were so actively the cause of imperialism, although disguising this attitude by phrases about 'progress' in the same way as was done in right-wing opportunists in 1948."

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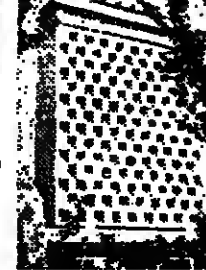
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Murmansk Has Sunlamps in Schools

Arctic's Only City Has a Special Life Style

By Robert C. Toth

MURMANSK, U.S.S.R.—More than 360,000 persons live here, in the world's only city above the Arctic Circle. They are so far north that unusual techniques are needed to cope with life, from kindergarten on.

For example, the toddlers have sunlamps in their schools. They strip down to their underwear, don dark goggles and parade around in the eerie violet iridescence while basking front and back.

All schoolchildren and all office and factory workers get the same sunlamp treatment during the 2 1/2-month polar night—one week in mid-November to wren them from the sun that has just gone, and one week in late January to prepare for its return.

Wind vies with the "long night" in making life most difficult. Special construction techniques are employed to break its force.

Protective Labyrinth

Each new apartment complex is walled on three sides and kindergarten and schools are built inside almost wind-less "micro climate" created by the zigzagging wings. Complexes are self-sufficient "micro districts" with shops and other services all within short walks.

Electricity is replacing gas for cooking but not for reasons of economy. Burning gas depletes oxygen in the flats because windows are almost always sealed, according to Felix Takals, the city architect.

Such construction features, plus added insulation against the cold, and high ceilings to mitigate claustrophobia, make Murmansk housing costs almost double those in Moscow, Mr. Takals said.

The average January temperature is 14 degrees Fahrenheit, the same as in Moscow 1,000 miles to the south. But averages do not tell the full story because the weather is extremely fickle.

During a three-day period last month, the temperature went from 22 degrees below zero—with a wind there was no hiding from—"according to a resident—to a balmy 45 degrees above zero, with rain. In between were two sudden four-inch snowfalls, and for several hours the pale sun rose low on the horizon, casting light but no warmth on the bleak tundra.

Snow falls 10 months of the year, and blizzards become thicker because of the sustained cold.

About a year after arrival the hemoglobin content rises 70 per cent to 95 per cent above normal to improve oxygen distribution, according to Dr. Nina Sveredova of the city's Health Department.

No Special Diseases

No special diseases have been found among residents, and the "polar hysteria" that Scandinavian doctors have identified has never been seen here, she and other doctors say.

But health is the primary reason given by one-third of Murmansk residents who say they are not completely satisfied or are dissatisfied with life here, according to a survey conducted by Dr. Gregory Benkevitch, a sociologist.

The second big reason was work, he said. Men employed in mining and extraction industries that involve outside labor are most represented in this group. "But we find that if people stay three years they usually stay indefinitely," he added.

Mr. Takals estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 leave each year but noted that the city's population is more than compensated by new arrivals. The city is growing by 10,000 inhabitants a year, he said.

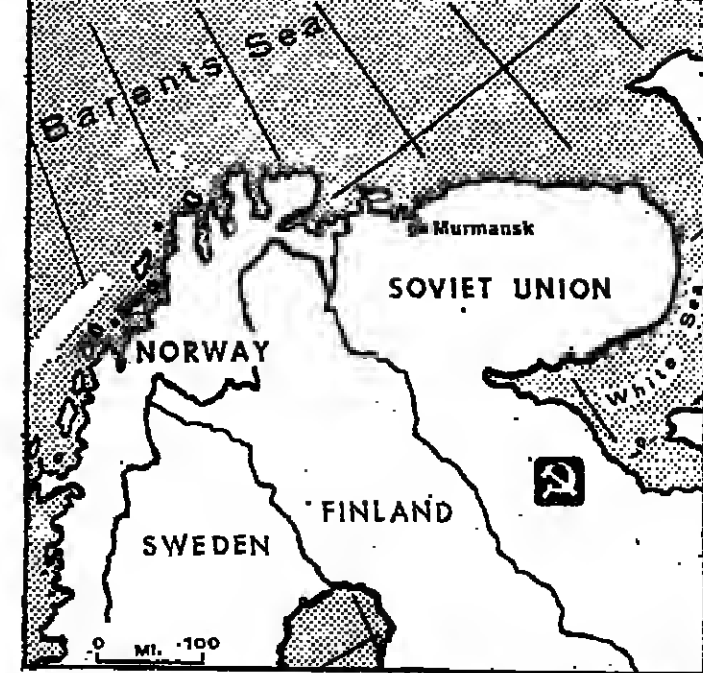
"Our 15-year plan in 1966 forecast 350,000 residents by 1980," he said. "We're already over that. Three years ago, we stopped inviting people to come—we paid their way from anywhere in the country—because now we have enough applying to come on their own."

There are several attractions that balance the harshness of life here: • Wages are almost twice the national average. • The romantic lure of the sea to a people never known as seafarers. Trawlers based here catch a million tons of fish a year and half the population either fishes or works in the fish-processing plants.

The adventure of the hard polar life of men living in a setting where trees reach only sapling size after 65 years. Murmansk benefits from the Gulf Stream, which sweeps around Norway and curves past here before petering out under the ice a few miles beyond.

Archangel, farther south but also farther east, is icebound seven months of the year. The harbor here is open all year. The Soviet Union has only five such ports.

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POLAR CITY—Murmansk, 1,000 miles north of Moscow, is growing by 10,000 a year, despite 10-month snow season.

With New Approach

Bernadette McAliskey
Active Again in Ulster

By Colin Frost

LONDON (AP)—Bernadette McAliskey is back in politics, a new struggle and a new set of beliefs.

Four years ago, as Bernadette McAliskey, she became the youngest ever to sit in the British House of Commons, elected after leading off-civil rights marches to barricades against the government of this British province.

She lost her seat last year, then she had been re-elected her political beliefs and her daughter, who was three years ago before her age to schoolteacher Michael McAliskey.

Then weeks ago, she formed Irish Republican Socialist Party, with Seamus Costello, who has been expelled from the Republican Army's Marxist-led Official wing. Now Mrs. McAliskey's new party and the Irish are in a dispute over future course of troubled north Ireland.

Mrs. McAliskey said she fears she might be harmed but by the Officials.

The danger is that plenty of forces would be happy to me out of the way, they'd excellent cover in blaming Officials," she said.

Cheerfulness

Despite these fears, she was full during an interview in cottage home at Derry, a sprawling County Londonderry village of the kind the call a townland, at the end of a dirt road marked by many poles. Concrete blocks forming stones to the door.

Mrs. McAliskey, now 26, is still the small dynamo emerged from student politics international headlines. But her life has changed, she said, a row with the Officials, a clash between Stalin and Trotskyism, she said, Irish Republican Socialist Party is of the Trotskyist persuasion.

It is the first time she has identified herself with one group. Previously she was political free lance, speaking political platforms of both Official leftists and the Provisional nationalist wings of the She ran for Parliament as independent.

She said she supports the "anti-imperialist" struggle of the Provisionals against the British Army struggle that has been in since their cease-fire on Feb. 10.

On the Provisionals, she said, any politically bankrupt, d of ideas as to what to do the British leave Northern Ireland.

She accused the Officials of doing all struggle. They observed a cease-fire since 1972, believing that armed British action is counterproductive.

Her analysis is that 800 years Ireland's national struggle have failed in failure—and that some, therefore, must be wrong nationalist thinking.

It is the more recent struggle, socialism any nearer success, McAliskey says. Therefore, newer is to combine nationalism with a fight for the republican tradition," she

said, "has always embraced different philosophies and thus different tactics."

"As a result, it has always split and it always will split until we get our organization and principles clear from the outset, combining the anti-imperialist and Socialist struggles."

Four years ago she was calling herself a Marxist while admitting that she had never read Marx. The deficiency has been remedied with surprising results.

"Karl Marx as an individual," she said, "was a bad-managed pig. I can't stand self-styled Marxists who think they have to accept not just his ideas but imitate his arrogance and lack of patience."

"Marx is not God. Intellectuals who preach his theses have never tried them out on the ground or at the factory gate. The task is to relate his analysis to what's happening now."

Flexibility is her new watchword. "I started out from a liberal position, demonstrating and agitating for reform," she said.

"But I discovered the system was incapable of reform. I had to look elsewhere, to read and learn. I may change again. People who never change, their politics are either fools or some kind of robot."

She has a similar attitude toward her religion.

She would no longer call herself a good Roman Catholic—but traditions are born in us and given us by history, and religious persecution is part of our history.

Not an Atheist

"Overall, I am not an atheist. I'm not prepared to say there is no God. But I do say that this church propagates a lot of nonsense, like the sacred nature of property, in its acquiescence in law and order, its opposition to the struggle of the present generation."

Some estimates have put the membership of Mrs. McAliskey's new party at around 700. She believes 300 would be nearer the mark but says she is not worried by numbers. Discipline and political awareness are more important than size, she said.

The party's task, she said, is to make "a serious attempt to define Irish republicanism and to relate it to the working-class struggle, which is an international struggle."

The party has as yet no formal overseas contacts but in general terms would support the Viet Cong, the Palestinians and "those elements working against bureaucracy in the Soviet Union."

She looked back over six years to the idealism of the civil rights movement and its fight against the now officially admitted injustices against Catholics in Northern Ireland.

With more than 1,150 dead, has it been worth it? "Yes," she said. "Some people accused the civil rights movement of moving too fast. Some said it went too slow."

"But the injustices were there. The side effects, the shootings and bombings, would have been the same whichever way we played it."

The idealism is still there, too. People talk about war weariness. But that's a concept I don't believe in. Some will go on fighting. Her directions for returning by



Bernadette McAliskey

car to Belfast had an Irish flavor: "Get back to the bottom of the road and there's a signpost for Portadown. That's the road to Belfast. The signpost points the wrong way."

Drift Left in Portuguese Timor Evokes Indonesia Concern

LISBON (Reuters).—After successfully dismantling its troublesome African empire, Portugal has suddenly run into trouble with one of its last possessions, the eastern half of the island of Timor.

Eleven months after revolutionary officers overthrew the old colonialist regime in Portugal, the wind of change has finally caught up with this remote and backward colony situated at the southern end of the Indonesian archipelago, just north of Australia.

Four months ago, it seemed certain that the territory, incapable of standing on its own feet economically, would remain tied to Portugal for the foreseeable future.

But the rapid decolonization which Portugal has carried out in Africa has now had its effect in Portuguese Timor, too. Two

pro-independence movements have merged into a coalition which has sprung to prominence and Indonesia has accused Portuguese troops of helping leftist Timorese take control of the territory.

Indonesia warned Portugal that it would not let the situation reach "a dangerous stage," and there have been rumors that Indonesian forces were gathering in the western half of the island to invade the Portuguese part.

[Miguel Jose Ribeiro, representative of the Roman Catholic Church in Portuguese Timor, has warned against a campaign to impose Communism on the colony, Indonesia's official Antara news agency reported, according to AP. Ribeiro said that in a talk, Miguel Ribeiro called Lisbon's decolonization policy "only a mask to cover the real objective of imposing Communism among Catholics Timorese. He urged Timor's people to be vigilant and reject any effort to make the Timorese Communists.]

The unrest apparently dates to November, shortly after the resignation of the conservative Gen. Antonio de Spínola as Portugal's president. A new governor, Col. Lemos Pires, was sent to the territory with a team of left-oriented officers.

"The political situation can be said to have evolved since the arrival of myself and my collaborators," Col. Pires said at the end of last year. "From April to November, there were big limitations on freedom of expression but this is not so any longer."

Group Is Banned

The old authorities had banned the leftist Revolutionary Front of Independent Eastern Timor

(Freltin) from the radio for 60 days.

On Jan. 22, Freltin joined forces with the Democratic Union of Timor in a coalition. This immediate effect was to isolate the third party operating on the island, Apodeti, which wants the territory to be integrated into Indonesia. The coalition accused Apodeti of being neocolonialist and of acting against the interests of the people and the United Nations Charter.

A month later, Portuguese military authorities banned Apodeti from the radio for 45 days for committing "ideological aggression." This was after Apodeti broadcast a program accusing the Portuguese of helping an alleged campaign of intimidation, oppression, violence and disorder aimed at crushing Apodeti's support among the majority of the people.

This evidently convinced the

Indonesian government, which came to power after ousting the left-leaning Sukarno regime, that Portuguese Timor was swinging dangerously to the left. Jakarta is known to fear that the territory might become a base for Communist insurgents in the rest of the Indonesian archipelago.

Portugal has recognized the right of all its overseas territories to self-determination. It has promised to respect the will of the Timor people as expressed through a popular consultation, preferably a vote for an assembly which would draw up a new constitution.

Now the Portuguese government has to decide how to organize a vote among a population of 600,000 persons who are mostly illiterate, speak only native dialects and are largely unaware of the April coup in Portugal.

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Old Cultures Around World
Unked in Language Theory

LONDON (UPI)—Jack Cohane went into the British Library in Rome to look up origin of the word "Thames" and came out wondering whether it stumbled unwittingly onto the subject of prehistory.

Fourteen years later, he has dug out 12 authorities, in as parts of the world, maps, texts which he believes will not even the doubters that were two dispersions of the over the world from the terranean thousands of years ago.

His theories are right, then in key names and words that have come out of the Mediterranean in prehistoric days link the British ruins of Stonehenge and Avebury, the prehistoric ruins of Mycenae, the Aztec and Mayan ruins of the Americas and the monuments in the Far East.

Cohane expects the new book will be published as a 1 to his first book on the subject, "The Key," which received respectful reviews even those critics who might have thought it too deep a subject for a New York advertising and amateur archaeologist.

Distinguished scholar, Prof. Gordon of Brandeis University, commented after reading "The Key" that it was the stimulus of a book that helps about important re-evaluation by scientists.

Cohane, who now lives in London, believes he has found

better or worse all of them figure prominently in ancient Semitic legends and mythology. Most of them are to be found in the Old Testament, notably Genesis.

There have been two principal objections to Mr. Cohane's theory. The first is that with human beings capable of making only a limited number of sounds there is bound to be duplication in the pronunciation and/or spelling of place names. The second is that only in a limited number of instances are the meanings of these names and words the same in different parts of the world.

Mr. Cohane's answer is that those words which are the same or approximately the same in spelling and meaning occur far above what the laws of chance would call for. He quotes studies which appear to show a relationship of approximately 20 per cent between the Aztec and Mayan dialects on the one hand and Hebrew on the other.

"An extraordinarily high figure," he said.

Another example of the presumed dispersions: There is workmanship in Britain's Stonehenge of a technique identical to that at Mycenae in Greece and found nowhere else in Europe.

One of the things that Mr. Cohane found when he went into the British Council Library was that Thames is a cognate of Sanskrit Tamasa, the name of a tributary of the Ganges, that Tamasa means dark and the Thames is "the dark river."

What intrigued him even more was that there seemed to be so many ancient place names with tam/tam/tam stems, including the prehistoric copper mines at Tumana in Wisconsin.

"The tam/tam name still permeates the mythological and place name fabric of peoples scattered all over the face of the globe, on tiny isolated islands as well as on great continents," Mr. Cohane claimed.

New Directions for Portugal

Portugal's new High Council of the Revolution has affirmed its adherence to the North Atlantic Alliance, to the safety of foreigners' property and persons within Portugal, to elections and maintenance of public liberties and order. But at the same time it is shaping a course for Portugal that will have lasting, if not necessarily permanent, effect.

How far the arrests of military, business and political personalities accords with the council's promise of public liberties may be disputable. Individuals may be set free, or new ones may take their places to play parts in the political process. But the nationalization of banks and insurance companies in Portugal is another matter; as Britain learned after its "quiet revolution," unscrambling an egg hardly comes within the realm of practical politics.

But in Britain, both the Labor victory that led to extensive nationalization and the creation of, for example, the National Health Service, as well as the Conservative victory that followed, and applied brakes to the Labor revolution, were popular victories, won at the polling place and carried into effect in a national legislature. The High Council is not only "directing" the revolution, but making it.

Much the same could be said of its still tentative steps in foreign affairs. Casting

implied blame on the United States, an ally, for the foolish little military episode that led to the present assumption of power by the military, is hardly even a step, but it has its own coloration. Similarly, consideration of the Soviet request for a fueling base for civilian shipping, mostly fishing vessels, seems innocent enough, and may simply be a Portuguese version of détente. But the two incidents, taken together, could constitute a change in policy with far-reaching effect. And again it is not the Portuguese people through their chosen representatives that are making these critical decisions; not even a majority of the officers who have assumed such power may approve them.

It could be, therefore, that a minority of a minority is acting in the popular name to exert what may well not be the popular will. It is creating an institutional framework for whatever the people may eventually be allowed to set up as a Portuguese government, a framework that could be just as coercive in its own way as the rigid state which the military uprising overthrew. Early, free elections could set limits to such coercion, could find a real voice for the people. It remains for the High Council to demonstrate that its promises of such elections are not merely idle words, and that it will implement its rhetoric in spirit as well as in letter.

Creeping Censorship

Cultural chauvinism, never an attractive feature in the affairs of modern nation states, is particularly objectionable when translated into governmental policy reinforced by economic sanctions. It is disconcerting that the Canadian Parliament, under increasing nationalist pressure, is considering legislation that would in effect dictate the content of the Canadian editions of certain non-Canadian publications—particularly, but not exclusively, Time and Reader's Digest magazines.

At issue is threatened revocation of a tax concession granted 10 years ago to the Canadian editions of two publications, as well as to some British newspapers. At the time, the two magazines were exempted from a law designed to make it unprofitable for Canadian firms to place advertisements in non-Canadian publications by disallowing the deduction of such expenditures from corporate income taxes. Time and Reader's Digest argued successfully that they should be exempt from that rule because their editions were actually printed or, in the Digest's case, even edited in Canada.

The nationalists demand that, in order to

retain their tax advantage, the two magazines must agree to make their Canadian editions at least 80 per cent Canadian in what is variously referred to as "in content" or "in format."

There can be legitimate argument over the propriety of the initial law that, in fact, discriminated against the majority of foreign publications distributed in Canada while giving favored status to a minority of others; but we do not see how a democratic country such as Canada could justify in any way the proposed policy of dictating editorial content. Any prescribed quota of Canadian content would be a form of government censorship.

Ultimately, the issue is neither one of percentages nor of the quality of the material. If Canadians feel that they are badly served by foreign cultural imports, they can always respond by producing better publications at home and lending their patronage to foreign magazines more sensitive to Canadian interests. Censorship or news management by law are the wrong answers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Aid to Indochina

Regarding the military future of South Vietnam, and United States responsibilities in that scarred land, there is no room for ideological certitude—neither for the familiar disaster threats of the administration nor the congressional Democrats' sweeping rejection of further military aid to Indochina this year.

Instead of posturing by the politicians (with an eye on 1976) to shed blame for anything that may go wrong, what is needed now is a compromise aid program—devised jointly by administration and congressional leaders—to phase down American military aid on an orderly timetable to which both policy-making branches can be committed and for which they would share responsibility.

The Democratic caucuses in House and Senate have trapped themselves in the fallacy of regarding urgent military aid to Cambodia and South Vietnam from the same perspective. Though obviously related, United States obligations in the two situations are quite different, as is the degree of military threat which each confronts. In contrast to Cambodia, it is not too late in Vietnam to revive the political machinery that all sides accepted in the Paris agreements two years ago.

A responsible policy for the United States would be to maintain, consistent with the Paris agreements, the minimum military support that Saigon needs to avert the deterioration that occurred in Cambodia, while

at the same time restoring political options that for too long have been rejected in favor of a military solution. Congress and the administration need to settle on the middle ground between undermining the Thieu government before such a renewed dialogue even gets under way in earnest, and providing such fulsome and open-ended military strength that the South Vietnamese leader would see no real reason even to attempt compromise—either with his domestic political opposition or with the enemy in the field.

President Ford has signaled a willingness to prepare a scheduled and orderly phase-down of American military aid to Saigon over the coming three years. The actual duration of such a program and the amounts to be appropriated would have to be carefully negotiated between executive and legislative branches, taking account of the valid concerns of both.

In the present mood, with suspicions of a new credibility gap opening on the administration's pronouncements on Indochina, no such cooperative action will be possible so long as the only prospect in sight is intensified warfare on the vague chance that better days might yet come. If there is to be continuing support for the South Vietnamese under attack, this can come only in parallel with a renewed dialogue among the opposing forces aimed at political, rather than military, decisions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Turks and Cyprus

A settlement is only possible if the Turks begin to make territorial concessions. Given the apparent political vacuum in Ankara, Turkish concessions now may seem even less

likely than before. It must, however, be a key objective of American, UN and European diplomacy to persuade the Turks that Cyprus is atrophying because of their own obstinacy.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 17, 1900

WASHINGTON—The Secretary of the Navy has determined to appoint a general board to meet once a month to consider plans of campaign to be used in case of war. Admiral Dewey is to be head of the board and thus the chief of the United States Navy General Staff. The other members of the board will come from the Office of Naval Intelligence and be selected by the Navy secretary. This move is taken because of the need for better communication in modern warfare.

Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1925

SARASOTA, Fla.—Frankie Frisch, the hold-out captain of the New York Giants and their star second baseman, has just ended his hold-out and come to terms for the 1925 season. How much he was paid is a mystery and neither he nor manager John McGraw are revealing the amount. However, it is thought that he got a slight raise over last season, when it is known that he received \$18,500, which made him the highest priced player the Giants ever had on their payroll.



Cover.

Clean Sweep at the CIA

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The main hope for the survival of an effective Central Intelligence Agency in the United States now lies in a clean sweep of its present leadership and the creation of a powerful new joint committee of the Congress to oversee its future activities.

The first rule of the spy business is that spies are expendable. If they embarrass the government, they are discarded. It is a hard, sometimes unfair, but often necessary rule, and there is no reason why it should be applied only to the spies and not to the men who give them their orders.

The CIA has not failed, but it has been caught fiddling with the liberties of private citizens and has been an embarrassment to the government. The best way to aggravate the embarrassment now and weaken the CIA even more, is to prolong the current investigations, retain the present leaders, and publicize all the crimes of the past.

Foreign espionage is an essential but illegal activity, not to be confused with the political espionage and sabotage of the Watergate scandals. It is a form of undercover war, and the Communists are waging it with a vengeance now in Portugal, while the CIA is virtually helpless in its present condition to prevent the subversion of the strategically important country.

President Ford has handled the problem as if it were a common case of government corruption. He has all the evidence he needs to change the leadership of the CIA which has been less than candid, and overhaul the whole sprawling intelligence apparatus of the government, and he is now in favor of a strong joint committee of Congress to supervise all intelligence activities, but he has not yet acted, and for mysterious reasons William Colby, the head of the CIA, has not had the grace to resign.

Ford Starred

Ford, when he was in Congress, was a member of the committee that was supposed to oversee the CIA, and was startled to discover, when he became President, that the agency had participated in espionage at home and in plots to assassinate political leaders abroad. Now he says he never suspected this sort of thing was going on and would not have approved if he had.

It is easy to say that now. But during the savage conflicts of the early cold war period, it was not so easy. The internal struggles for political control in strategic places such as West Germany, Italy, the Middle East, and even

in Cuba often depended on providing money for guns, newspaper presses, clandestine radio stations, propaganda periodicals, and many other things that were essential to the struggle, but could not be disclosed to the general public without disclosing them to our adversaries and threatening the sources and even the lives of our agents.

All this is coming out now: the efforts out of Washington to overturn the governments of Diem in Saigon, Allende in Santiago, Castro in Cuba, and even the involvement of the CIA in Watergate and other scandals, including opening the mail of members of Congress.

Moscow Active

The President says this sort of thing has now been stopped, but the underground war goes on, not only in Portugal, but all over the world. Moscow has been comparatively quiet about the economic disarray in Western Europe, but it has been particularly active within the Communist apparatus in Spain, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia and the Middle East. This is not the sort of struggle that can be conducted or publicized, but it cannot be left either to the CIA alone or controlled by the weak congressional committees that have failed to supervise it effectively in the past.

It was the fear of exposing the covert operations of the CIA that led Ford to appoint a "safe" committee under Vice-President Rockefeller to investigate the domestic activities of the agency, but this had so little credibility in the country and the Congress that both the House and the Senate are now launching investigations of the whole U.S. intelligence community on their own.

Racy Reading

In the confusion, there have been cries to abolish the CIA, which makes racy reading but no sense. The agency needs precise new rules limiting its domestic activities. It needs close supervision by responsible and discreet legislators who know in advance of any covert operation by any intelligence agents of the government, and it needs new leadership.

On the question of its future direction, the recent habit of appointing CIA directors from the ranks of the CIA itself probably ought to be reconsidered. Men like Richard Helms and William Colby, who have spent most of their lives in the service and atmosphere of the CIA, may know more about what the CIA should be doing than outsiders, but they are not likely to be the best men

at knowing what it should not be doing.

The CIA has served the nation well throughout the cold war years, and this fact has undoubtedly been obscured because its successes can never be publicized while many of its failures are.

Thus it will always be the object of suspicion, and should be, but with a new charter, a new director, and careful congressional supervision, it can undoubtedly regain the confidence of the country and be allowed to get on with its essential work.

The Consequences of Growth

By C. L. Sulzberger

(The local currency) that détente was permanent?

He replied comparing détente between Tehran and Moscow with that between Washington and Moscow. Things, as it were, are certainly better. "But," he added, "never bet your last rial on anyone. It's always good to have friends. But it's best to depend on yourself in the end."

There are, it is known, certain political opponents of this regime in Iran, people often called "teleguided leftists," although who does the "teleguiding" is never alleged. Moreover, it is acknowledged that Savak, the Iranian counter-intelligence and intelligence force, has received unfavourable publicity abroad. This is compared here (with some inaccuracy) to the unfavorable publicity now hounding American's CIA.

Nevertheless, an implicit admission of some kind of political or social crisis, presumably caused by the disparity between economic progress, seems the only understandable reason for Iran's switch this month from a multi-party system to a single National Renaissance party, decreed by the Shah and headed by Hoveyda.

In his own memoirs, "Mission for My Country," the Shah calls: "In 1957, I began intensively to promote the two-party system in Iran..." [This] "normally means that there are two major parties plus a number of minor ones... I consider that my role as King requires that I encourage parties."

"If I were a dictator rather than a constitutional monarch, then I might be tempted to sponsor a single dominant party such as Hitler organized or such as

you find today in Communist countries. But as a constitutional monarch I can encourage large-scale party activity free from the strait of one-party rule or the party state..."

It is certainly odd that, in the face of the Shah's own reference to the fact that he found it desirable to abruptly to a single-party state, the official explanation of this allows for more "use" of "human resources" too much talent desired for jobs and ministries had, "wasted" in opposition. No in Iran's policy should be red. This is purely a matter of "effectiveness."

I cannot pretend to understand that argument. No Hitlerian or Communist movement created by the new Iran (using the Shah's own reference to the fact that he found it desirable to abruptly to a single-party state) is a normal system. Iran is scrambling out of Third World.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters are preferred. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but will be placed to show signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

هكاز من الفصل

By Carl Gewirtz

Unique or Not?
It is still unclear whether the nt modus vivendi is unique e loan for the Banque Fran- Commerce Extérieur or her Crédit Lyonnais has l an approach that can be . in other transactions. ally, Crédit Lyonnais has stituted the same group of ; that helped BPCE float a illion loan last March. uring as it was for the h to have excluded the

At the same time, Arab sensitivities are being assuaged because: UBAF itself will not be asked to sign any contract with the so-called Zionist banks.

Normally, the five to seven banks constituting a managing group sign a contract with a borrower to arrange a particular loan under specific conditions. The managing banks then usually assign a contract with the so-called sub-bankers, who assume the responsibility for assisting in the sale of the issue.

It is common practice for the lead manager, acting with the

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1Feb.	Prior Month	1974
Employed	24,627,000	24,582,000	23,961,000
Unemployed	7,494,000	7,529,000	6,930,000
*Money supply	\$283,900,000	\$282,200,000	\$273,100,000

	1Mar.	Prior Month	1974
Ind'ial Prodn.	13.7	117.8	192.4
*Personal Income	\$1,193,000,000	\$1,191,000,000	\$1,107,000,000
Cash price index	150.1	155.4	132.7
Consumer contracts	125	178	155.5
*Wh'g Inventories	\$155,477,000	\$158,404,000	\$122,570,000
*Exports	\$9,410,000	\$8,862,000	\$7,158,000
*Imports	\$9,622,000	\$9,249,000	\$6,435,000

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1987=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1987=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systematics Company.

power of attorney of the other banks in the management group, to sign the contracts with the banks or the banks constituting the sub-underwriters. Now, apparently, UBAF is willing to accept this practice as a means of adhering to the boycott principle of not engaging in a complete relationship with any blacklisted firm.

But even if it should die now, it deserves a place in the Guinness Book of Records—for durability. It is the tax reformers' favorite target. They have mustered mighty forces against it many times. Yet, there it stands, because the oil industry, so far, has mustered even mightier forces in its support.

Depletion allowances are a device by which the cost of oil and natural gas and dozens of other minerals are exempt from paying the full income tax that is standard for most corporations. The general provision for oil and gas allowance is that a producer may subtract 15 per cent of the gross income from his wells before computing his tax.

The theory behind this is that it compensates producers for the depletion and depletion of their resources and encourages them to

The allowance originally was established for oil and gas and in 1926 was pegged at 2 1/2 per cent, where it stayed until it was cut to 22 per cent in 1939. The concept was extended to other minerals in the early 1950s.

The Senate is outright repeal of the oil-gas allowance, in one stroke. The House of Representatives attached this to the anti-inversion tax bill and the Senate

New York S

suggestion that the depletion allowance be amended, eliminated, compromised or otherwise changed.

Lame-Duck Effort

Late last year, after the elections had established that the new Congress would be heavily Democratic, there was a lame-duck effort to rush through a four-year phaseout. It was an attempt to slave off a rout and to salvage some millions of dollars of tax exemptions. To the oil industry's eyes, a phaseout

Stock Market

The anti-depletion liberals, frustrated for so long, seized the opportunity to latch onto the anti-recession bill and their tactic may yet succeed. But there is the urgency of the economic situation and there is the imminence of the congressional Easter recess scheduled to begin next weekend.

And there are other considerations. It would be inconsistent to cut out the depletion allowance for oil and gas without so much as looking at allowances for other minerals. Further, while repeal of the oil allowance would be a symbolic triumph, it could easily be wiped out as a practical matter by price increases that would net the oil producers as much profit in the final reckoning.

NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT).—Stock prices moved in a narrow

Among the stronger issues were some of the glamour and special situation stocks as well as some of the low-priced ones.

The list ended higher on Monday, with the Dow up 6.03 points. As the market continued to react favorably to the continuing slide in interest rates. Another plus factor was the Federal Reserve Board's decision to charge money lenders with lowering the interest rate on 30-day time deposits from 8 to 7 1/2 per cent from March 1, 1963, to 7 per cent.

The Fed is continuing to ease its monetary policy in an attempt to stimulate an economic recovery.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange had declined in the net 100 points from 2,200 to 2,100 at the close of trading.

Much of the market's weakness last week resulted from profit-taking. The Dow has risen almost 200 points since early December.

Another depressant was the gloomy assessment of the immediate economic outlook outlined by Alan Greenspan, President Ford's chief economic adviser, before a Senate committee on Wednesday.

Mr. Greenspan said that the nation's gross national product could drop at least a 10-per-cent decline, after adjusting for inflation for the first quarter. After the close Friday, the Fed reported that industrial production fell 3 per cent in February.

Helping to firm prices on Friday was the move by First National City Bank and several other banks in lowering their prime rate to 12 per cent from 13 per cent. Other banks in the last few days lowered their rates to that level.

Profits Decline Reported by 33% In U.S. Survey

NEW YORK, March 16 (Reuters).—Only a handful of manufacturing industries reported record earnings during the fourth quarter of 1974. First National City Bank reports.

In a survey of 22 manufacturing industries, involving some 2,000 companies, only those in steel, paper and food processing managed higher profits in the fourth quarter of 1974 compared with the same period in 1973, Citibank said in its current economic letter.

Overall profits rose 14 percent, but one-third of the companies showed lower earnings and many suffered losses, Citibank said.

Sales in	Net	Sales in	Net
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[illegible]

**International
Herald Tribune**
Ask for it every day.
Everywhere
you go.

The search for Jack Daniel's Whiskey.

Some of our friends have a difficult time finding Jack Daniel's. We hope this list of fine hotels, restaurants and bars will solve that problem.

Because of the slow, careful way we make our whiskey, mellowing each drop through 12 feet of charcoal, the supply is sometimes less than plentiful. But we'd rather ask your patience than lose your respect. Because speeding up our process would mean changing our whiskey. And one sip will convince you that Jack Daniel's should never be changed.



BELGIUM

Brussels
Royal Windsor Hotel
Centre Cultural de la Chambre
La Fleur
La Broadway

FRANCE

Strasbourg
Hôtel de France
Le Viking
Le Club
Club 1900
Restaurant L'Aubette
Sofitel

Lyon

Sofitel
Hôtel "La Renaissance"
Restaurant Naxos
Hôtel de la Ville
Le Club
Le Club
Le Club

Lille

Ecu de Flandre
Queen Victoria
Restaurant de Paris
Restaurant L'Hippique
Le Club
Le Club
Le Club

ITALY

Milano
Principe & Savio Hotel
Hotel Corporation of Europe
St. Andrew's Restaurant
Romeo Restaurant
Bagatelle Restaurant
El Bamba de Leon Restaurant
El Bamba de Leon Restaurant
El Bamba de Leon Restaurant
El Bamba de Leon Restaurant

Napoli

Royal Hotel
Vesuvio Hotel
Mediterranean Hotel
Le Arcate Restaurant
Zi Teresa Restaurant
Cire & Margellina Restaurant
Carlton Hotel

Paris

La Loggia Restaurant
Charles Restaurant
Villa La Massa Hotel
Sahel Restaurant
Ghazal Restaurant
Moulin Rouge Night Club
Saver Hotel
Carlton Hotel

London

The Skyline Hotel
The Capital Hotel
The London International Hotel
The Gloucester Hotel
The New Marlborough Restaurant
The New Marlborough Restaurant
The New Marlborough Restaurant
The New Marlborough Restaurant

NETHERLANDS

Scheveningen
Bar de Paddock
Wassenaar
De Kievel
Kastel de Willeburg

SPAIN

Madrid
Sala de Fiestas Bocaccio
Hotel Ritz
Restaurant Principe de Viana
Restaurant Alcazar de Viana

AGUADULCE

Hotel Agudulce
Hotel Agudulce
Hotel Agudulce
Hotel Agudulce
Hotel Agudulce
Hotel Agudulce
Hotel Agudulce
Hotel Agudulce

GERMANY

Waltburg
Hofgut
Hofgut
Hofgut
Hofgut
Hofgut
Hofgut
Hofgut

LIBEC

Hotel Maritim
Casino-Hotel
Longengien/Hannover
Hotel Holiday Inn
Kampfen/Sylt
Village

HAIDALBERG

Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel

NIRNBERG

Carlton Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel

ESSEN

Esso Motor Hotel
Esso Motor Hotel
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ALMIRA

Gran Hotel Almira
Calle-Diocese-Baroque
Restaurant Club de Mar
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Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chgs
AmLab 6 1/2%	2	82	82	82	0
AmLab 6 3/4%	78	101 1/2	101	101	0
AmLab 6 7/8%	222	71	70	70	0
AmLab 7%	100	101 1/2	101	101	0
AmLab 7 1/8%	14	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
AmLab 7 1/4%	10	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
AmLab 7 1/2%	26	95	95	95	0
AmLab 7 3/4%	30	95	95	95	0
AmLab 7 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 8 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 8 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 8 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 8 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 8 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 9%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 9 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 9 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 9 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 9 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 9 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 10%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 10 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 10 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 10 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 10 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 10 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 11%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 11 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 11 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 11 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 11 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 11 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 12%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 12 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 12 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 12 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 12 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 12 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 13%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 13 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 13 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 13 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 13 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 13 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 14%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 14 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 14 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 14 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 14 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 14 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 15%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 15 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 15 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 15 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 15 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 15 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 16%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 16 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 16 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 16 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 16 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 16 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 17%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 17 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
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AmLab 18 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 18 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 18 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 18 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 19%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 19 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 19 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 19 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 19 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 19 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 20%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 20 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 20 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 20 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 20 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 20 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 21%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 21 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 21 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 21 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 21 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 21 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 22%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 22 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 22 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 22 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 22 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 22 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 23%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 23 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 23 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 23 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 23 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 23 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 24%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 24 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 24 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 24 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 24 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 24 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 25%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 25 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 25 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 25 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 25 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 25 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 26%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 26 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 26 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 26 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 26 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 26 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 27%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 27 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 27 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 27 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 27 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 27 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 28%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 28 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 28 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 28 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 28 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 28 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 29%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 29 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 29 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 29 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 29 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 29 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 30%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 30 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 30 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 30 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 30 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 30 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 31%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 31 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 31 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 31 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 31 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 31 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
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AmLab 32 1/4%	35	95	95	95	0
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AmLab 45 1/2%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 45 3/4%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 45 7/8%	35	95	95	95	0
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AmLab 46 1/8%	35	95	95	95	0
AmLab 46 1/4%	35	95	95	95</	

ACROSS		DOWN	
1	Carradine or Doe	1	Kind of music
5	Ump's calls	2	Facial shape
10	Chase away	3	Skulduggery
14	Muscovite	4	Compass heading
15	Be	5	Autos
16	Bluefin	6	Hawing
17	Couper feature	7	Bon or cease
21	Nostalgic thing	8	Tampa's time
22	Marriage and baptism	9	Farm structure
23	Half a perfume oil	10	Zebra feature
25	Flasco	11	French numeral
27	Downcast ones	12	in a while
29	Gets in line	13	Mighty trees
34	Walton	14	Rainbow, for one
35	Outbreak	21	Kennel sound
36	Noun ending	24	Pasturelands
37	In, in Tours		
38	Locks up		
39	Man of the cloth		
40	Biblical transport		
41	Small things		
42	Essential		
43	Attelle feature		
44	Reams out		
45	Otherwise		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65

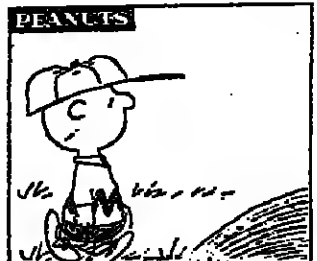
WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy	MADRID	56	Overcast
ALBANY	49	Snow	MILAN	48	Rain
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy	MOSCOW	48	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy	MOSCOW	48	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy	MOSCOW	48	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy	MOSCOW	48	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy	MOSCOW	48	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy	MOSCOW	48	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy	MOSCOW	48	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy	MOSCOW	48	Overcast

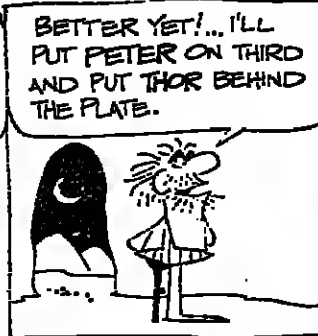
Mutual Funds

Fund	Assets	Assets	Fund	Assets	Assets
AGE Fnd	400.408	8.48	ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy
Adm Grt	327.322	8.48	ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy
Adm Tr	312.671	8.48	ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy
Adm Tr	312.671	8.48	ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy
Adm Tr	312.671	8.48	ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy
Adm Tr	312.671	8.48	ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy
Adm Tr	312.671	8.48	ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy
Adm Tr	312.671	8.48	ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy
Adm Tr	312.671	8.48	ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy
Adm Tr	312.671	8.48	ALBUQUERQUE	53	Cloudy

PEANUTS



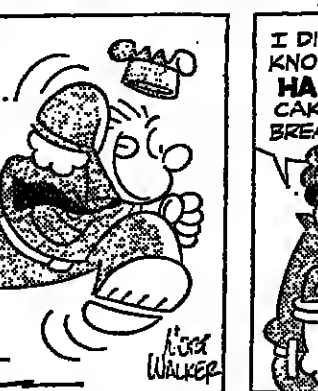
B.C.



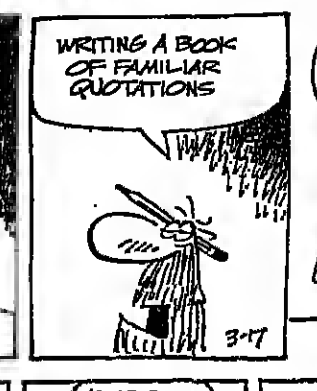
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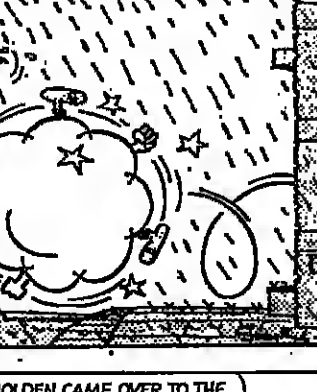
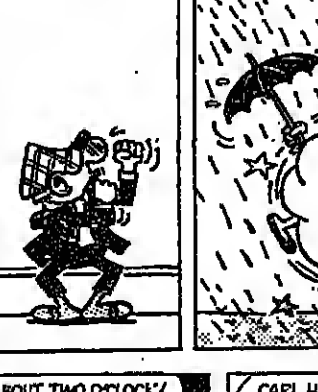
BEETLE



BAILEY



WIZARD



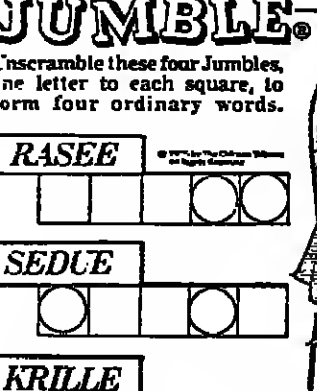
ANDY



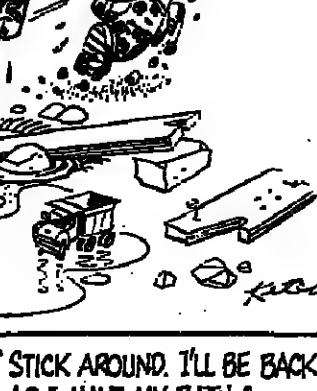
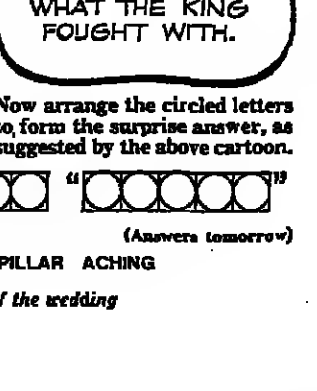
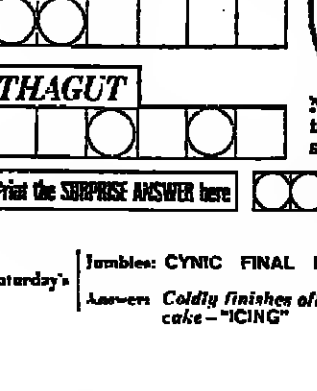
REX



RIP



KIRBY



BOOKS

THROUGH THE FLOWER

My Struggle as a Woman Artist

By Judy Chicago. Doubleday, 226 pp. Illustrated, \$2.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"Through the Flower" is the autobiography of a woman artist, and I don't know if I guess it may prove inspirational to certain women, and even certain men. As an autobiography, it traces the development of the author from youth to maturity. Judy Chicago, a widely recognized West Coast artist and sculptor, and a leader of the women-artists' liberation movement. It tells how she was raised in Chicago by her liberal parents; how she admired her father and wanted to be like him. Once, when she was taking a bath with him, she "pointed to his penis and said, 'When I grow up, I'm going to have one of those.'" To which her father replied, "Yes, if you're a good girl, you'll have one of those as well." "Thinking about this story, I realized that it was not that I wanted to be a boy, but rather, that I wanted to be a person like my father. It was a long time before I was to realize that one's sex was supposed to determine one's personality, interests, and options."

It tells how, through a series of unhappy coincidences between her fantasy life and reality, she came to believe she was responsible for the deaths of certain men in her life (her father, her uncle, and her first husband). Good how she worked this problem "through" in two and a half years of "therapy." It tells how she "turned to my work as my refuge and my salvation and as the one thing in life that I could never lose." ("I had realized... that I must build my life on the basis of my own identity, my own work, my own needs, and the only way I could do that was through my art.") It tells how she developed as an artist, a teacher, and a leader of women artists. In her story some people may see themselves. I can't speak for others. I don't know.

As a manifesto, "Through the Flower" declares that women must find their own way. It tells how Judy Chicago discovered in female organs a valid content for her paintings and sculptures; how she came to see in this content a means for defining women independent of a social, economic, and cultural base; and

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65

While Taimanov's 16... P-B4 did anticipate any

longages against the Black king, its flaws were revealed by Tal's exchanges at moves 18-20, which led, after 21 Q-Q3, to Black's problems defending his weak queen pawn. Yet Taimanov should have tried 21 N-K4; 22 B-B3; 23 Q-Q3; 24 R-Q3; 25 R-Q3; 26 R-Q3; 27 R-Q3; 28 R-Q3; 29 R-Q3; 30 R-Q3; 31 R-Q3; 32 R-Q3; 33 R-Q3; 34 R-Q3; 35 R-Q3; 36 R-Q3; 37 R-Q3; 38 R-Q3; 39 R-Q3; 40 R-Q3; 41 R-Q3; 42 R-Q3; 43 R-Q3; 44 R-Q3; 45 R-Q3; 46 R-Q3; 47 R-Q3; 48 R-Q3; 49 R-Q3; 50 R-Q3; 51 R-Q3; 52 R-Q3; 53 R-Q3; 54 R-Q3; 55 R-Q3; 56 R-Q3; 57 R-Q3; 58 R-Q3; 59 R-Q3; 60 R-Q3; 61 R-Q3; 62 R-Q3; 63 R-Q3; 64 R-Q3; 65 R-Q3; 66 R-Q3; 67 R-Q3; 68 R-Q3; 69 R-Q3; 70 R-Q3; 71 R-Q3; 72 R-Q3; 73 R-Q3; 74 R-Q3; 75 R-Q3; 76 R-Q3; 77 R-Q3; 78 R-Q3; 79 R-Q3; 80 R-Q3; 81 R-Q3; 82 R-Q3; 83 R-Q3; 84 R-Q3; 85 R-Q3; 86 R-Q3; 87 R-Q3; 88 R-Q3; 89 R-Q3; 90 R-Q3; 91 R-Q3; 92 R-Q3; 93 R-Q3; 94 R-Q3; 95 R-Q3; 96 R-Q3; 97 R-Q3; 98 R-Q3; 99 R-Q3; 100 R-Q3; 101 R-Q3; 102 R-Q3; 103 R-Q3; 104 R-Q3; 105 R-Q3; 106 R-Q3; 107 R-Q3; 108 R-Q3; 109 R-Q3; 110 R-Q3; 111 R-Q3; 112 R-Q3; 113 R-Q3; 114 R-Q3; 115 R-Q3; 116 R-Q3; 117 R-Q3; 118 R-Q3; 119 R-Q3; 120 R-Q3; 121 R-Q3; 122 R-Q3; 123 R-Q3; 124 R-Q3; 125 R-Q3; 126 R-Q3; 127 R-Q3; 128 R-Q3; 129 R-Q3; 130 R-Q3; 131 R-Q3; 132 R-Q3; 133 R-Q3; 134 R-Q3; 135 R-Q3; 136 R-Q3; 137 R-Q3; 138 R-Q3; 139 R-Q3; 140 R-Q3; 141 R-Q3; 142 R-Q3; 143 R-Q3; 144 R-Q3; 145 R-Q3; 146 R-Q3; 147 R-Q3; 148 R-Q3; 149 R-Q3; 150 R-Q3; 151 R-Q3; 152 R-Q3; 153 R-Q3; 154 R-Q3; 155 R-Q3; 156 R-Q3; 157 R-Q3; 158 R-Q3; 159 R-Q3; 160 R-Q3; 161 R-Q3; 162 R-Q3; 163 R-Q3; 164 R-Q3; 165 R-Q3; 166 R-Q3; 167 R-Q3; 168 R-Q3; 169 R-Q3; 170 R-Q3; 171 R-Q3; 172 R-Q3; 173 R-Q3; 174 R-Q3; 175 R-Q3; 176 R-Q3; 177 R-Q3; 178 R-Q3; 179 R-Q3; 180 R-Q3; 181 R-Q3; 182 R-Q3; 183 R-Q3; 184 R-Q3; 185 R-Q3; 186 R-Q3; 187 R-Q3; 188 R-Q3; 189 R-Q3; 190 R-Q3; 191 R-Q3; 192 R-Q3; 193 R-Q3; 194 R-Q3; 195 R-Q3; 196 R-Q3; 197 R-Q3; 198 R-Q3; 199 R-Q3; 200 R-Q3; 201 R-Q3; 202 R-Q3; 203 R-Q3; 204 R-Q3; 205 R-Q3; 206 R-Q3; 207 R-Q3; 208 R-Q3; 209 R-Q3; 210 R-Q3; 211 R-Q3; 212 R-Q3; 213 R-Q3; 214 R-Q3; 215 R-Q3; 216 R-Q3; 217 R-Q3; 218 R-Q3; 219 R-Q3; 220 R-Q3; 221 R-Q3; 222 R-Q3; 223 R-Q3; 224 R-Q3; 225 R-Q3; 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326 R-Q3; 327 R-Q3; 328 R-Q3; 329 R-Q3; 330 R-Q3; 331 R-Q3; 332 R-Q3; 333 R-Q3; 334 R-Q3; 335 R-Q3; 336 R-Q3; 337 R-Q3; 338 R-Q3; 339 R-Q3; 340 R-Q3; 341 R-Q3; 342 R-Q3; 343 R-Q3; 344 R-Q3; 345 R-Q3; 346 R-Q3; 347 R-Q3; 348 R-Q3; 349 R-Q3; 350 R-Q3; 351 R-Q3; 352 R-Q3; 353 R-Q3; 354 R-Q3; 355 R-Q3; 356 R-Q3; 357 R-Q3; 358 R-Q3; 359 R-Q3; 360 R-Q3; 361 R-Q3; 362 R-Q3; 363 R-Q3; 364 R-Q3; 365 R-Q3; 366 R-Q3; 367 R-Q3; 368 R-Q3; 369 R-Q3; 370 R-Q3; 371 R-Q3; 372 R-Q3; 373 R-Q3; 374 R-Q3; 375 R-Q3; 376 R-Q3; 377 R-Q3; 378 R-Q3; 379 R-Q3; 380 R-Q3; 381 R-Q3; 382 R-Q3; 383 R-Q3; 384 R-Q3; 385 R-Q3; 386 R-Q3; 387 R-Q3; 388 R-Q3; 389 R-Q3; 390 R-Q3; 391 R-Q3; 392 R-Q3; 393 R-Q3; 394 R-Q3; 395 R-Q3; 396 R-Q3; 397 R-Q3; 398 R-Q3; 399 R-Q3; 400 R-Q3; 401 R-Q3; 402 R-Q3; 403 R-Q3; 404 R-Q3; 405 R-Q3; 406 R-Q3; 407 R-Q3; 408 R-Q3; 409 R-Q3; 410 R-Q3; 411 R-Q3; 412 R-Q3; 413 R-Q3; 414 R-Q3; 415 R-Q3; 416 R-Q3; 417 R-Q3; 418 R-Q3; 419 R-Q3; 420 R-Q3; 421 R-Q3; 422 R-Q3; 423 R-Q3; 424 R-Q3; 425 R-Q3; 426 R-Q3; 427 R-Q3; 428 R-Q3; 429 R-Q3; 430 R-Q3; 431 R-Q3; 432 R-Q3; 433 R-Q3; 434 R-Q3; 435 R-Q3; 436 R-Q3; 437 R-Q3; 438 R-Q3; 439 R-Q3; 440 R-Q3; 441 R-Q3; 442 R-Q3; 443 R-Q3; 444 R-Q3; 445 R-Q3; 446 R-Q3; 447 R-Q3; 448 R-Q3; 449 R-Q3; 450 R-Q3; 451 R-Q3; 452 R-Q3; 453 R-Q3; 454 R-Q3; 455 R-Q3; 456 R-Q3; 457 R-Q3; 458 R-Q3; 459 R-Q3; 460 R-Q3; 461 R-Q3; 462 R-Q3; 463 R-Q3; 464 R-Q3; 465 R-Q3; 466 R-Q3; 467 R-Q3; 468 R-Q3; 469 R-Q3; 470 R-Q3; 471 R-Q3; 472 R-Q3; 473 R-Q3; 474 R-Q3; 475 R-Q3; 476 R-Q3; 477 R-Q3; 478 R-Q3; 479 R-Q3; 480 R-Q3; 481 R-Q3; 482 R-Q3; 483 R-Q3; 484 R-Q3; 485 R-Q3; 486 R-Q3; 487 R-Q3; 488 R-Q3; 489 R-Q3; 490 R-Q3; 491 R-Q3; 492 R-Q3; 493 R-Q3; 494 R-Q3; 495 R-Q3; 496 R-Q3; 497 R-Q3; 498 R-Q3; 499 R-Q3; 500 R-Q3; 501 R-Q3; 502 R-Q3; 503 R-Q3; 504 R-Q3; 505 R-Q3; 506 R-Q3; 507 R-Q3; 508 R-Q3; 509 R-Q3; 510 R-Q3; 511 R-Q3; 512 R-Q3; 513 R-Q3; 514 R-Q3; 515 R-Q3; 516 R-Q3; 517 R-Q3; 518 R-Q3; 519 R-Q3; 520 R-Q3; 521 R-Q3; 522 R-Q3; 523 R-Q3; 524 R-Q3; 525 R-Q3; 526 R-Q3; 527 R-Q3; 528 R-Q3; 529 R-Q3; 530 R-Q3; 531 R-Q3; 532 R-Q3; 533 R-Q3; 534 R-Q3; 535 R-Q3; 536 R-Q3; 537 R-Q3; 538 R-Q3; 539 R-Q3; 540 R-Q3; 541 R-Q3; 542 R-Q3; 543 R-Q3; 544 R-Q3; 545 R-Q3; 546 R-Q3; 547 R-Q3; 548 R-Q3; 549 R-Q3; 550 R-Q3; 551 R-Q3; 552 R-Q3; 553 R-Q3; 554 R-Q3; 555 R-Q3; 556 R-Q3; 557 R-Q3; 558 R-Q3; 559 R-Q3; 560 R-Q3; 561 R-Q3; 562 R-Q3; 563 R-Q3; 564 R-Q3; 565 R-Q3; 566 R-Q3; 567 R-Q3; 568 R-Q3; 569 R-Q3; 570 R-Q3; 571 R-Q3; 572 R-Q3; 573 R-Q3; 574 R-Q3; 575 R-Q3; 576 R-Q3; 577 R-Q3; 578 R-Q3; 579 R-Q3; 580 R-Q3; 581 R-Q3; 582 R-Q3; 583 R-Q3; 584 R-Q3; 585 R-Q3; 586 R-Q3; 587 R-Q3; 588 R-Q3; 589 R-Q3; 590 R-Q3; 591 R-Q3; 592 R-Q3; 593 R-Q3; 594 R-Q3; 595 R-Q3; 596 R-Q3; 597 R-Q3; 598 R-Q3; 599 R-Q3; 600 R-Q3; 601 R-Q3; 602 R-Q3; 603 R-Q3; 604 R-Q3; 605 R-Q3; 606 R-Q3; 607 R-Q3; 608 R-Q3; 609 R-Q3; 610 R-Q3; 611 R-Q3; 612 R-Q3; 613 R-Q3; 614 R-Q3; 615 R-Q3; 616 R-Q3; 617 R-Q3; 618 R-Q3; 619 R-Q3; 620 R-Q3; 621 R-Q3; 622 R-Q3; 623 R-Q3; 624 R-Q3; 625 R-Q3; 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Michigan Takes Bruins Into Overtime

JCLA Wins Tough Opener; Indiana Gains in NCAA

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—by unbeaten Indiana, which it easily, and UCLA, which it the hard way, the nation's four teams are still in the prize for college basketball's prize—the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship.

Up-ranked Indiana, No. 3, a third-rated Louisville and Maryland came through today with victories that sent it to the various NCAA's main next Thursday and Friday.

Indiana, in the winner's c were three other members he Top 10—No. 6 Kentucky, 9th-ranked North Carolina, No. 6 Arizona State, The Top 10 losers were No. 5 Duke and No. 10 Alabama, they bowed to Kentucky and one State, respectively.

North Carolina State, last year's champion and the nation's ninth-best team, lost the Atlantic 10 Conference tournament last and was not selected to the crown.

At Philadelphia, Kansas upset Penn. 89-82, and edged La Salle, 87-85, in overtime.

At Charlotte, N.C., North Carolina State won 83-79, and Boston College edged Furman, 82-76.

At Tuscaloosa, Ala., Kentucky edged Marquette, 76-54, and at Michigan, 77-71.

At Lexington, Ky., Indiana of Texas El Paso, 78-53, and on State downed Middle Tennessee, 78-67.

At Lubbock, Texas, Cincinnati of Texas A&M, 87-79, and at Tulsa, Okla., Louisville edged Rutgers, 91-78, and Notre Dame beat Kansas, 77-71.

At Tempe, Ariz., Arizona defeated Alabama, 97-54, Nevada-Las Vegas took San Diego State, 90-80.

Kentucky, led by Jimmy Dan Connor and Kevin Grevey, came from behind at the outset of the second half and swamped Marquette.

North Carolina stopped New Mexico State with a 17-2 burst in a 5 1/2-minute span early in the second half that opened a 66-47 bulge.

Thoeni Wins Slalom But Still Is Tied For World Cup Lead by Stenmark

From Wire Dispatches
SUN VALLEY, Idaho, March 16.—Even though Gustavo Thoeni won yesterday's World Cup slalom, he received fewer points than Ingemar Stenmark and the pair are now tied for the overall lead in the year's standings.

Yesterday, Thoeni went all-out on the second run to win the slalom from fellow-Italian Piero Gros. Stenmark, from Sweden, was third but he gained 15 points to Thoeni's 14. This resulted from the new World Cup scoring system in which a skier can only score a certain number of points in each of the three disciplines.

As a result, the 24-year-old Italian and 19-year-old Swede found themselves deadlocked with 240 points each. Franz Klammer of Austria, with 215 points, is the only other skier in the running for the title. He can reach the 240-point total by winning next week's downhill in Val Gardena.

Thoeni, 24, is a two-time Olympic champion and a three-time World Cup winner. Stenmark, 19, is a two-time Olympic champion and a three-time World Cup winner.

Pryce, Shadow Are Formula One Victors

BRANDS HATCH, England, March 16 (AP)—Tom Pryce, of Wales, scored his first victory in Formula One racing as he won the Race of Champions classic here today, beating a field of top grand prix drivers.

Pryce, in an American-sponsored UOP Shadow, flashed to victory over 40 laps of the twisting circuit here at an average of 113.79 miles an hour.

Second was Irishman John Watson, in a Surtees-Ford, followed by Sweden's Ronnie Peterson and Belgium's Jackie Ickx—third and fourth in JPS Lotus races.

Chuckie Williams and Carl Gerlach scored 20 points apiece to lead Kansas State over 11th-ranked Penn. Kevin King's lay-up and two free throws each by Jim Lee and Ross Kindel in the final 37 seconds of overtime sparked Syracuse over LaSalle.

Will Morrison scored 14 of his 20 points in the second half, leading Boston College past Furman. Oregon State, paced by Lonnie Shelton's 23 points, took an 11-point lead over Middle Tennessee late in the first half and breezed home.

Danley Sharp
Cincinnati freshman Steve Collier negated a second-half Texas A&M rally with four consecutive baskets and scored 14 of his 20 points after the intermission.

Adrian Dantley went on a scoring binge midway through the second half and paced Notre Dame over Kansas. Beginning with a layup with 10:49 left in the second half after Kansas had pulled with 48-46, Dantley scored 19 points to finish with 33.

Ricky Sobers scored 13 of his 21 points in the second half as Nevada-Las Vegas unleashed a fast-break attack that routed San Diego State. Eric Hays and Tom Peak combined for 29 second-half points as Montana downed Utah State.

A bitterest defeat was suffered by Georgetown, whose Jonathan Smith fired a desperation 30-foot shot at the buzzer—the score was tied at the time—and then bumped into Central Michigan's Leonard Drake for a foul. Drake promptly sank two free throws to win the game.

"It's a heck of a thing to come this far and have a referee's call decide a game," said Georgetown coach John Thompson.

Pittsburgh Gains
NEW YORK, March 16.—A pair of local teams and two out-of-towners advanced in the National Invitation Tournament, college basketball's No. 2 post-season event.

The New York winners were St. John's, of Brooklyn, and Manhattan. The Brooklyn squad ousted Lafayette of Pennsylvania, 94-78, while Manhattan eliminated Massachusetts, 68-61.

The "foreign" victors were Pittsburgh, a 70-65 conqueror of Southern Illinois, and Providence College, which looked impressive dumping 14th-ranked Clemson, 91-85, in Madison Square Garden in the first half of afternoon-evening doubleheaders.

St. John's easy victory left Lafayette with a 22-5 won-lost mark to 20-8. St. John's now moves into Tuesday night's quarterfinals. Pittsburgh plays Providence Tuesday night in the first game.

Despite game highs of 26 points and 15 rebounds by Joe Meriwether, Southern Illinois' 6-foot-11-inch center, Pitt, completely outmuscled the Saliks.

Keith Starr, 6-foot-7-inch junior, was Pitt's top scorer as the Panthers improved their record to 20-10. Starr scored 21 points and handed off for six assists.

A couple of freshmen also figured in the game. Larry Harris, a forward, scored 18 points and Mel Bennett, a 6-7, 200-pounder who has led the Panthers all year in rebounds, led again with eight.

Stenmark went through his usual pre-race routine before the start of the first run. About 10 minutes before his scheduled start he removed his skis and slid about 50 yards down the side of the course. Then he struggled back toward the start in a "jog."

"There are two reasons he does this," said a Swedish friend of the young star. "It takes away from the tension but, perhaps more important, it keeps him warm while he's awaiting the starting gate."

By Neil Amdur
DETROIT, March 16 (NYT).—The United States athletes won yesterday but not by much. This was the most conspicuous note on the concluding day of the National Collegiate indoor track and field championships at Cobo Arena.

Overshadowing the winning of a second consecutive team title by the University of Texas-El Paso, which finished with 36 points, was the overwhelming influence of foreign competitors. They won nine of the 15 individual events and accounted for 45 per cent of the total individual points in the two-day meet.

Even events long cherished as symbols of American pride, the 60-yard dash and one-mile run, were won for the first time by foreigners.

Hasely Crawford, a Trinidad Olympian who attends Eastern Michigan, bolted past Cliff Outlin of Auburn, the defending champion, in the last 26 yards and won the 60-yard dash by one foot in 6 seconds.

Eamonn Coghlan, a Villanova junior from Dublin, and Wilson Waigwa, a Kenyan enrolled at UT-EP, ran away from a field of milers that included Paul Cummings of Brigham Young, the NCAA outdoor champion.

Coghlan took the lead with 1 1/2 laps left and won by 10 yards in 4 minutes 2 seconds, after Waigwa tried to shake the slow early pace (3:08 for the first half-mile) with a 57-second third quarter-mile.

Stewart completed a Long-Distance Double

RABAT, March 16 (Reuters).—Scottman Ian Stewart completed a unique double here today when he added the international cross-country title to the European indoor 3,000-meter gold medal he won in Poland a week ago.

The two events usually fall within the same outdoor and the double has always been considered such a formidable challenge that few men have previously attempted it.

But today Stewart underlined his standing as one of the most durable runners in the world when he finished a second ahead of Spaniard Mariano Haro to clinch the senior title.

The 26-year-old gun tester clocked 35 minutes 20 seconds over the oval-shaped 13-kilometer course on the Souleis racecourse.

Haro was second in 35:21.0, with American Bill Rogers third in 35:27.4 in one of the strongest fields of cross-country runners ever assembled.

Stewart just edged Haro in the final sprint for the line and left the Spaniard wondering what he has to do to win the title, having now finished runner-up for four successive years.

Many of the other big names in the race failed to get among the major placings, notably Belgian Daniel Puttemans, who was the pre-race favorite but could finish only 16th.

Puttemans, unlike Stewart, missed last weekend's European indoor championships in Katowice to concentrate on this event.

But like several other key figures here, he lacked the pace to stay with the leaders.

Others who did poorly here were American Frank Shorter, the 1972 Olympic Marathon champion, who was 20th today, and Finn Teika Woreth, who won the 1973 cross-country title in Belgium and was nipped at the wire in last week's 5,000. He was not among the top 20 today.

Puttemans, the world record-holder for the outdoor 5,000 meters and the indoor 5,000 meters, was among a group of 13 runners who broke from the pack at the halfway mark.

But the Belgian dropped back after five miles and, two kilometers later, Haro, Rogers and Stewart had established a lead of about 50 meters.

The American and the Spaniard were running elbow to elbow for most of the way with the wily Scot five meters behind but keeping them well in sight.

When Haro turned on the speed in the final run to the line, Rogers began to fall back while Stewart pulled out to overhaul the Spaniard at the finish.

It was a brilliant tactical victory for the Scot, who now soared back to the forefront of world track having returned to the sport only this year after a brief flirtation with cyclo-cross.

Fifteen minutes into the second half, India's V. J. Phillips passed the ball to Kumar, who flicked a low shot on goal. The ball hit the netting just inside the right side, but came out into play.

Olympic champions West Germany shut out Malaysia, 4-0, to take the third place in the tournament.

Field Hockey Is Won by India Against Pakistan



LATE FOR TACKLE—England's Alan Morley runs past leaping Scotsman D.W. Morgan.

Wales Takes 5-Nations Rugby Union

From Wire Dispatches
CARDIFF, Wales, March 16.—Wales, with a display of speed and strength, had a surprisingly easy time with Ireland yesterday, scoring a 32-4 victory to win the championship of the Five-Nations Rugby Union league.

The Welshmen finished the short season with three victories in four games, and gained sole possession of the title when Scotland was upset yesterday by England. It was England's only triumph of the season and it couldn't escape last place. Scotland was never in trouble and dominated the match from the start as Willie John McBride's men failed to repeat the form they showed against France two weeks ago.

The Welshmen got on top early on and in both the pack and in broken field running it

land, Ireland and France finished in a tie for second, each with a 2-2 won-lost mark.

Wales was inspired to the title by Gareth Edwards, a 28-year-old scrum half who gave one of his best performances.

Wales was never in trouble and dominated the match from the start as Willie John McBride's men failed to repeat the form they showed against France two weeks ago.

The Welshmen got on top early on and in both the pack and in broken field running it

with a meet-record 13:14.4 that included a 4:30.6 final mile.

In events Friday, Sweden's Hans Hoglund broke his NCAA indoor record for the shot put with a heave of 67 feet 9 3/4 inches for UT-EP.

Australian Peter Farmer, also of Texas-El Paso, won the 35-pound weight throw with a toss of 69-1 1/2.

Briton Nick Rose, competing for Western Kentucky University, overtook Joshua Kimeto of Nigeria and won the two-mile run in a time of 8:44.1.

Kimeto, representing Washington State University, led the field through the first three-quarters of the race and finished second at 8:44.8.

Scotland Upset
LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—England beat Scotland, 7-6, at Twickenham yesterday, dashing the Scots' hopes of a share of the Five-Nations championship.

Goal-kicking failures contributed to Scotland's loss in a match which they were confident they would win. Scrum half Douglas Morgan, whose goals beat Wales two weeks ago, missed two comparatively easy chances of penalty goals in the closing minutes of the fiercely-contested game on a rain-soaked field.

always had the edge. Edwards and Phil Bennett lunched the Welsh three-quarters on attack after attack that had Ireland desperately hanging on.

Gerald Davies, Roy Bergiers and J. J. Williams ran brilliantly, while fullback John Williams constantly opened the Irish defense with thrusts into line.

But it was Edwards who stood out. His strength brought him a try in the first half and he had a hand in most of the others as Ireland wilted under his attacks.

Wales went ahead after 13 minutes when Bennett kicked an easy penalty goal. Then Edwards shrugged off two tackles to force his way over for a try which Bennett converted.

Ireland lost Mike Gibson for the last five minutes of the first half when he limped off with a leg injury, but he returned to the field after the interval which ended at 9-0.

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Basketball Tournaments

FRIDAY	
AT. COLOMBIA-JONKES INV. (First Round)	
at St. Albans 74	
at Green 61, Tennessee 58	
AA SMALL COLLEGE INV.	
College Division 2	
Dominican 76, New Orleans 74	
(Consolation)	
option 60, Tenn. St. 40	
College Division 3	
(Consolation)	
at St. 76, Brockport 62	
740-Owen 81, Augusta (Ill.) 71	
NCAA	
(Consolation)	
at Chicago 81, Akron 51	
at St. Mary's (Tex.) 61	
SATURDAY	
NCAA UNIV. DIVISION	
East	
(First Round)	
at St. 41, Penn 52	
at St. 33, New Mexico St. 69	
at Coll. 52, Purdue 76	
at St. 76, Idaho 83 (OT)	
Midwest	
(First Round)	
at St. 77, Texas 81	
at St. 76, Marquette 84	
at St. 76, Middle Tenn. 67	

NBA Results

Friday's Games	
San Antonio 77, Virginia 55 (OT)	
24, Dallas 21, Twisted 30, Jackson 30	
Memphis 108, Kentucky 106 (OT)	
24, Johnson 16, West 24, Olimpia 21	
Illinois 124, Utah 111 (OT)	
21, Sullivan 21, Boone 24, Carter 21	
22, Dallas 21, Irving 22, Williamson 20	
Saturday's Games	
Kentucky 113, San Diego 85 (OT)	
12, Memphis 107, Jones 26, Jabali 24	
12, Indiana 107, Memphis 101 (OT)	
23, Sullivan 21, Johnson 22, Carter 21	
24, San Antonio 112, Utah 102 (OT)	
24, Dallas 21, Boone 24, Malone 20	

NHL Results

Friday's Games	
Atlanta 1, N.Y. Rangers 6 (OT)	
St. Louis 6, Kansas City 1 (OT)	
1, Lley 2, Denver 10 (OT)	
Blues clinch playoff spot	
Vancouver 5, Buffalo 1 (OT)	
Bobby, Versteeg, Goud, Laver, Gail	
California 4, Detroit 3 (OT)	
Stewart, Blachley, Grant, McNeil	
Saturday's Games	
Montreal 3, Los Angeles 6 (OT)	
Lemina, Roberts	
N.Y. Islanders 3, Boston 1 (OT)	
Westfall, Drouin, Esposito	
Islanders move six points ahead of Flames in battle for playoff berth	
Chicago 6, Minnesota 2 (OT)	
Boldner, Bordeleau, Mikita, Boucha, Tashiro	
Toronto 4, Philadelphia 4 (OT)	
Perron, Seling, Leach, Clement, Barber, MacNeil	
Pittsburgh 12, Washington 1 (OT)	
2, Koles 2, Hartford 2, App. MacDonald, Kelly, Wilkins, Morrison, McLanahan, LeRoy	

Field Hockey

Friday's Games	
New Zealand 6, Edmonton 2 (OT)	
Gaffey, Webster, Clime, Rogers, Morley	
Indianapolis 7, Baltimore 3 (OT)	
Buchanan 3, Kannerbesser, Stinski, McNeil, Leach, White, Berlin	
Vancouver 7, Quebec 4 (OT)	
2, Harris, Chipperfield, Campbell, Parizeau, Lacombe, Houle, Cloutier	

